

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 823.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1881.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1881

AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
Th 1 } South Shields	Su 1 } EDINBURGH*	T 1 } Elgin (Scotland)	F 1 } Tinsbury (Scotland)	Su 1 } Hamilton (Scotland)
F 2 }	M 2 } Falkirk (Scotland)	Th 2 }	S 2 }	T 2 }
S 3 }	W 3 }	F 3 }	Su 3 }	Th 3 }
M 4 }	Th 4 }	Th 4 }	M 4 }	F 4 }
W 5 }	F 5 }	F 5 }	T 5 }	T 5 }
Th 6 }	Su 6 }	Su 6 }	W 6 }	Th 6 }
F 7 }	Th 7 }	M 7 }	F 7 }	F 7 }
Th 8 }	S 7 }	Th 8 }	S 8 }	S 8 }
F 9 }	M 8 }	W 9 }	Su 9 }	Th 9 }
S 10 }	Th 9 }	Th 10 }	Th 10 }	F 10 }
Su 11 }	W 10 }	F 11 }	S 11 }	T 11 }
T 12 }	Th 11 }	S 12 }	T 12 }	Th 12 }
W 13 }	F 12 }	Th 13 }	W 13 }	F 13 }
Th 14 }	Su 13 }	M 14 }	Th 14 }	S 14 }
F 15 }	M 14 }	T 15 }	F 15 }	Th 15 }
S 16 }	W 15 }	Th 16 }	S 16 }	F 16 }
M 17 }	Th 16 }	F 17 }	T 17 }	T 17 }
Su 18 }	F 17 }	S 18 }	W 18 }	Th 18 }
T 19 }	Su 18 }	Th 19 }	M 19 }	F 19 }
W 20 }	M 19 }	Th 20 }	T 20 }	S 20 }
Th 21 }	W 20 }	F 21 }	W 21 }	Th 21 }
F 22 }	Th 21 }	S 22 }	Th 22 }	F 22 }
S 23 }	F 22 }	Th 23 }	F 23 }	S 23 }
M 24 }	Su 23 }	F 24 }	S 24 }	Th 24 }
Su 25 }	M 24 }	S 25 }	T 25 }	F 25 }
T 26 }	W 25 }	Th 26 }	W 26 }	T 26 }
W 27 }	Th 26 }	F 27 }	Th 27 }	F 27 }
Th 28 }	F 27 }	S 28 }	F 28 }	S 28 }
F 29 }	Su 28 }	Th 29 }	S 29 }	Th 29 }
S 30 }	M 29 }	F 30 }	T 30 }	F 30 }
M 31 }	W 30 }	Th 31 }	W 31 }	T 31 }

* N.B.—Letters to be addressed "THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity," at the town where I am appointed—as "South Shields," &c., &c.

* For Edinburgh, address me, "Care of Mr. Stewart, 24, Gayfield-square, Edinburgh." † For Glasgow, "Care of E. J. Scott, Esq., 17, Scott-street, Garnett-hill, Glasgow."

† Correspondents are especially requested NOT to put "Post-offices" on their Letters.

FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE of EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS of ALL COUNTRIES, TO ASSEMBLE in GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 1-12, 1881.

The British Committee have the pleasure to announce that the South-Eastern and Northern of France Railway Companies have entered into an arrangement to convey persons proceeding to the Conference, from London to Paris and back, for a Single Fare, viz.:

First Class 23 12 30
Second Class 1 18 2

Tickets will be issued between August 15th and the 31st, and will be available for one month and by any train. The period may be extended to six weeks, on the payment of an additional sum of ten per cent. on the rates quoted.

The Committee are negotiating with the Paris and Lyons Railway, and are trying to obtain a similar reduction for the entire route.

Persons availing themselves of this arrangement are required to apply to the Rev. James Davis at the Alliance House, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C., who will furnish Cards, to be exchanged for Railway Tickets at the South-Eastern Railway Office, London-bridge. Applicants are requested to write their names in full, and to specify the names of the members of their families or friends accompanying them.

T. R. BIRKS, M.A.,
EDWARD STANE, D.D.,
HERMANN SCHMETTAU, } Secretaries.
JAMES DAVIS,

July 30, 1881.

MORNINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH are about to erect, on an eligible site in the Hampstead-road, a commodious IRON CHURCH, capable of accommodating about 450 persons. The Building Committee earnestly invite the aid of the Christian public in carrying out this object. The total outlay is estimated at about 1,500l. Donations already made, and a Fund in the hands of Trustees leave about 500l. as the sum required to be raised.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. Foster, 249, Oxford-street; Mr. W. O. Fuller, 1, Bucklersbury, and Whiteham-cottage, Kentish-town; Mr. R. Falkin, 51, Albert-road, Regent's-park; Mr. J. Isman, 40, Cloth-fair, Smithfield; Mr. A. L. Elder, Treasurer, 2, Fenchurch-buildings, and Carlisle-house, Hampstead; Mr. B. K. Wilson, Secretary, 8, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.

ESSAYS and REVIEWS. DEFENCE FUND.

The Bishop of Salisbury has instituted proceedings in the Archdeacon Court of Canterbury against the Reverend Dr. Rowland Williams, Vicar of Broad Chalk, on account of the Article entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches" published in the "Essays and Reviews."

This Suit may be followed by others tending to suppress the freedom of religious inquiry, and the decision in the case will be of great public importance.

It is thought right to give an opportunity to the friends of religious liberty in the Church of England and others to show their sympathy for the cause by contributing to defray the large expenses which will necessarily be incurred in defending the present suit.

C. W. GOODWIN, M.A.,
6, King's Bench-Walk, Temple. } Hon.
THEODORE DUBOIS, Esq. } Sec.
Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane.

Meems, Child and Co., Temple Bar, have kindly consented to receive Subscriptions to the Credit of the "Essays and Reviews Defence Fund," and

Communications may be addressed to either of the Secretaries, or to "Essays and Reviews Defence Committee," 7, Godman-street, Doctors'-commons, E.C.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FETE.

A GRAND FETE in aid of the BROMLEY and BOW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will take place in the Grounds of Harper Twelvemuse, Esq., Everley House, Bromley-by-Bow, on Monday, August 22, 1881. The attractions will include an Open-air Concert, Rural Sports and Pastimes, a Balloon Ascent, a splendid Display of Fireworks, addresses by ministers and other gentlemen, &c., &c. Several Bands of Music will be in attendance.

Admission, 6d. each. Trains run from Fenchurch-street, Camden-town, and intermediate stations, to Bow, every quarter of an hour.

WM. S. FOOT, } Hon.
JOHN SWAYNE, } Secs.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

THIRTY VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in OCTOBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the first of September. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

JOSEPH MOUL, Secretary.

Office, 22, Ledgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited. For a Life Governor, 10l. 10s.; annually, 1l. 1s. Life Subscriber, 5l. 5s.; annually, 10s. 6d. The votes increasing in proportion to the Contribution.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Earlswood, Edgbury, Surrey.

Under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.

Open for cases from all parts of the Kingdom.

Contributions towards the Asylum Charity are earnestly requested. There are at present more than 350 inmates, and although the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election, the Board can only elect 20. They would gladly announce a larger number for admission did the funds permit.

Pamphlets, illustrating the workings of the Charity, may be had gratuitously on application to the Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

Annual subscriptions, 10s. 6d. or 1l. 1s.; Life ditto, 45 5s. or 10l. 10s.

The elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

POLYTECHNIC.—Every novelty in Science,

Art, or Amusement will be brought before the public as it occurs. To Toulon.—A Tour up the Rhine to Switzerland, returning through France; an entirely new set of beautiful Dissolving Views, executed regardless of cost, which, while forming the sketch for a delightful summer trip, will, it is hoped, be the means of adding the numbers from the great fire of Glarus, by which a few weeks since 200 houses were destroyed. Magnificent Effects of the Configuration, of an entirely novel description, will be introduced—Mr. G. Buckland's humorous entertainment—Master Adonis, the youthful fanatic. Open morning and evening.—Polytechnic Institution (Limited).

THE FRIENDS of a respectable YOUTH are desirous of finding employment for him in some OUT-DOOR BUSINESS. They would not object to give a small premium.

Apply to H. Bourns, Chelmsford, Essex.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY wishes for an Engagement in the Drapery. Three years' reference can be given. For particulars apply to S. J. H., Post Office, Sittington, near Royston, Herts.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an intelligent and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Must write a good hand. Expected to conform to the rules of a Dissenting family.

Apply, Joseph Smith, London House, Stamford.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a SURGEON-CHEMIST, a respectable and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the DRUG and DISPENSING BUSINESS. Terms moderate. References kindly permitted to W. Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., &c., Somerset House, Strand, London; S. Wood, Esq., F.R.C.S., the Abbey, Shrewsbury; Rev. G. Cuthbert (Church of England), Oswestry; Rev. E. Wilkes (Baptist), Oswestry, Salop.

For particulars apply to Mr. Roderick, Surgeon, Oswestry, Salop.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

A Young Man of business habits, aged 25, wishes to obtain a situation. He will make himself generally useful. A low Salary will be taken in a comfortable home. Satisfactory reference from his late employer, whom he has lived with three years and three months. H. Bennett, care of Mr. Barker, Great Warley, Essex.

TO BE SOLD.—MOORLAND VILLA, LOUGHBOROUGH-PARK, BRIXTON.

This Villa stands in its own grounds, which measure 440 feet by 60, commands an extensive and picturesque view, contains TEN ROOMS (Dining-room, 16½ feet by 18, Drawing-room, 20 by 13½), has a Soft and Hard Water Pump, and numerous other conveniences. Ground Rent, 5l. per annum.

Apply to Mr. Davis, Surgeon, Merton, S.

WANTED, by a LADY (a member of a Congregational Church) who has had ten years' experience, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a Family or School. Teaches English, Drawing, Music, Singing, and French.

Address, M. P., 1, Gloucester-place, New-road, Camberwell, S.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

EDUCATION.—No. 2, PORTLAND-PLACE, LOWER CLAPTON, N.E.

Miss BATES receives TWELVE YOUNG LADIES as RESIDENT PUPILS.

The Next Term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE, WARWICKSHIRE.

Established thirteen years. Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyles, near Coventry.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1881. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Domesy, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Mont, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Own Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicitors for the best Hutton's Wallingford, at 25s.; good Sea-coals at 25s.; and Inland Coals at 11s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11, King Edward-road, Hackney, N.E.



COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Assistance has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. R. Brame, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street: John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury .. 2 0 0	Dowager Lady Radstock .. 1 1 0
Lady Chas. Wellesley 10 10 0	Miss Woodward .. 1 1 0
Mrs. Townshend .. 11 0 0	Mr. Churchward .. 1 1 0
Baroness M. de Rothschild .. 2 2 0	H. G. S. Gurney, Esq. .. 1 1 0
Hon. Miss Waldegrave 1 1 0	J. E. C. ann. sub. 1 1 0
R. Downes, Esq. .. 10 10 0	J. F. G. don. .. 2 0 0
Lady D. Oyley .. 1 1 0	W. G. Habershon, Esq. .. 1 1 0
Mrs. Blackburn .. 10 10 0	Mr. S. Wilde .. 1 1 0
Mrs. R. Howard .. 30 0 0	
Mrs. Strachan .. 1 1 0	

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

MR. and MRS. FLOYD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 36, Aldersgate-street, near the General Post-office. Beds. 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 8d.; Dinner, 1s. The situation is quite central and airy. Arrangements by the week for respectable Young Men.

THE GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY, AT COLNEY HATCH

(100 Acres of Ground Consecrated and 50 Acres Unconsecrated.)

Is OPEN for FUNERALS by RAILWAY or ROAD. ORDINARY TRAINS for the CONVEYANCE of FUNERALS, in Fifteen Minutes, from the CEMETERY STATION, in the YORK ROAD, KING'S-CROSS, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12.45 p.m. SPECIAL TRAINS any Day or Hour.

FUNERALS by ROAD daily, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Ground for a Vault for Six Coffins .. £7 7 0 Do. .. Private Grave, do. .. 3 3 0 Family Grave, Third Class, no Charge for Ground.

TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, 132, High Holborn, W.C.

HENRY P. HAKEWILL, Manager.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 21s. Coke per chaldron, 15s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only. — **COCKERELL and Co.'s** price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—**HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.**—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 24s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 22s.; best small, 11s.; Silkestone, 22s.; seconds, 10s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; seconds, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

COAL—GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—COAL DEPARTMENT.—The SILKSTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY deliver their Coal, under specified, to the consumer direct from their own Pits, and this Company have supplied from their Collieries fully three-fourths of the late customers of the Great Northern Railway Company.

PRESENT PRICES:—

R. C. Clarke's best old Silkestone screened .. 21s. per Ton.	
Wharfedale ditto .. 22s. "	
Ditto Pilley ditto .. 20s. "	
Newton Chambers and Co.'s ditto .. 22s. "	
Ditto ditto Park Gate or Brazil .. 19s. "	
Ditto, No. 2 .. 18s. "	
Ditto, thin seam, ditto .. 20s. "	
Elsecar House .. 18s. 6d. "	
Wombwell Main ditto .. 20s. "	

Delivered within five miles of the depot.

Deliveries at Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per ton extra.—Apply to, and to be obtained ONLY of, THE SILKSTONE and ELSECAR COALOWNERS' COMPANY, Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway.

Sole Agent, JAMES J. MILLER.

* * Customers are particularly requested to specify the description of coal required, and to notice the recent CHANGE of AGENCY in the appointment of Mr. JAMES J. MILLER in the place of Mr. Herbert Clarke.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 429, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers on demand at any time, about One-half of all Premiums Paid.

Undoubted Security for Money with a liberal Rate of interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders. Full information may be obtained on application to

THOMAS H. BAYLIE, Managing Director.

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Challis, Esq., Ald., Chairman.
Thomas Bridge Simpson, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.
William Delf, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Benjamin Edgington, Esq.
John T. Fletcher, Esq.
George S. Freeman, Esq.
Charles Jas. Heath, Esq.
J. Pilkington, Esq., M.P.
Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

Fire and Life Assurances effected on the most advantageous terms. Apply to Thomas Price, LL.D., Secretary, or to the local agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of forty-five per cent. more than those of 1859, whilst the losses were fifteen per cent. less.

The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last four years.

The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life Income.

The Assets are upwards of 260,000L.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES: 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, and ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

BRANCH OFFICES: Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT for the YEAR 1860.

"The success of the Company, even in its earliest years, received the marked attention, and elicited the surprised comments of writers best acquainted with the history of Insurance Companies.

"Fire Premiums for 1860 EQUAL the Total Fire Premiums for the SEVEN YEARS 1845 to 1851.

"Life Premiums for 1860 EXCEEDED the Entire Life Premiums for the EIGHT YEARS ending 1852.

"Purchase of Annuities in 1860 LARGELY EXCEEDED the similar receipts for the first TEN YEARS, 1845 to 1854.

"This progress, it is believed, is unsurpassed, considering that it applies to each of the three branches of the business."

FIRE BRANCH.

"The Fire Branch has certainly shown no exhaustion during the year 1860 of that impetus which had previously brought it to a position of the first magnitude among the Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom. The Fire Premiums in 1860 had advanced to the sum of 228,314L. 7s. 8d. In 1860, the amount of Fire Premiums has arrived at a sum of 262,977L. 10s. 11d., showing an increase of 34,663L. 12s. 8d., exceeding the large advance of the preceding year, so that in two years the Fire Revenue of the Company has been enhanced by the enormous sum of 66,894L. 17s. 6d.

"The Parliamentary Report of Returns of Duty paid to Government for the year 1860 exhibits the augmentation of the business in a more prominent way, as it affords the means of comparison with other Companies. The Proprietors will be gratified to learn that the increase of Duty paid by the Royal in the last year is more than double that of any other Company, either London or Provincial, whilst only one of those Companies even approaches 50 per cent. of the advance of this Company. Our increase actually equals 30 per cent. of the entire increase of the whole of the Metropolitan Offices combined, whilst of the Provincial Offices it forms upwards of 30 per cent. of the total advance of the other 23 offices established out of London.

LIFE BRANCH.

"The Reports of the Company for several years have had invariably to announce a constant periodical expansion of Life Business, the new Policies of each succeeding year showing an advance over the one that had immediately preceded it. A similar result is shown in the year 1860, the Premiums on New Policies, after deducting Guarantees, being 15,079L. 17s. 10d., which is an increase in that item of 1,993L. 17s. 5d. above the amount received for the year 1859.

"But even this advance is small when compared with the sudden and remarkable momentum which has been given to this branch of the business in the present year (1861).

"It was not until the commencement of the year that the public seemed to have become fully acquainted with the fact that the Royal Insurance Company had published late in the last year an account of the investigation into the assets and liabilities of its Life Department, under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose.

"It is conjectured from the extensive notices of this Pamphlet, and its accompanying Diagrams, which have appeared in the Periodicals of the day, that has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the world. Indeed a most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case is afforded by the fact that the Sum Assured on New Policies in the six months to the 3rd of June of the present year, is actually 50 per cent. in excess of the Sum Assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the Sum Assured in any like previous period of time.

"If this success be continued, the Royal Insurance Company would, with respect to the amount of its new business, be at once placed (at least with one or two exceptions) at the head of all the insurance companies doing business in this country, and the anticipations of the last Report, to the effect that the details of the Life Business then to be published would form an epoch of the Establishment, will have speedy and very happy realisation.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LIFE BRANCH.

PROFITS.—Large Proportion returned every Five Years to Policies then in existence two entire Years.

Expenses chiefly borne by the Fire Branch, in order to increase the bonus to be returned.

LIFE BONUSES DECLARED.

Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured; the greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

SECURITY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES.

Capital TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed 800,000L.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary,
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

TO the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The lamented death of ROBERT SHEPPARD, Esq., has occasioned a vacancy in the direction of this Institution.

The generous support given at the last contest (leaving me in a minority of only 13 votes), and the many additional promises since received, encourage me to come forward again as a Candidate for the vacant seat.

Having discharged the duties of Auditor for Twelve Years, and thus become intimately acquainted with the working of our office, I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT GAMMAN.

King Edward's-court, Hackney, and
Storehouse Wharf, Ratcliff.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10L. to 300L. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY; Office 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from 9 till 4.

Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000L. at death by Accident, or 5L. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS! ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 8, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 8d.

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON OF 1861.

LAWRENCE HYAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY.

And 189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, WEST-END, has the most Extensive, Choice and Varied Stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothes in the Kingdom—Ready-Made or Made to Measure.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S READY-MADE GARMENTS are warranted to Fit Well, are Made Well, and from the Newest Fashions and Materials. Very Durable, and at very Economical Prices.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE SESSION IN RELATION TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

OUR readers will expect from us one or two words upon this subject. In commercial phrase, we have discounted it already, and we shall not therefore trouble them with needless repetitions. The ecclesiastical gains of the Session just concluded have been nil—the losses, temporary though they be, are serious. We have not fared so badly, it is true, as the Grand Army of the North, in its recent attack upon the Secession lines at Manassas Gap—we have not retreated in disorder—we have not deteriorated our *morale*—but we have sustained a succession of reverses capped by the defeat in the House of Commons of Sir John Trelawny's Abolition Bill.

To what causes is the unwelcome, but not wholly unlooked for, change to be ascribed? It is the fashion to attribute it to the Liberation Society, and, undoubtedly, in one sense, the Liberation Society is responsible for it. But it was not by pressing forward revolutionary objects, nor by using revolutionary language, nor by dictatorial airs, nor by a fanatical intolerance towards those who differ from them, that the House of Commons was driven into its present reactionary mood. This is the convenient theory of such as have departed from their professions, and serves the purpose of screening their own baseness behind imputations, as false as they are ungenerous, of selfishness and folly to other men. The Society has never materially altered its methods of proceeding, has never changed its tone or spirit. If in any respect, it has modified its action upon the public or upon the Legislature, it has done so, of late, in the direction of caution, abstinence, and studied moderation. Nevertheless, it is true that the retrogressive tendencies of the House of Commons have been elicited chiefly by the course pursued by the Liberation Society, and there can be little doubt that if they had been less prudent and more revolutionary, they would not have excited a tithe of the alarm which they have done.

We must bear in mind that the whole of the Conservative party in the House of Commons are by open profession and by sympathy devoted to the supremacy of a politico-ecclesiastical Church Establishment. To uphold that Church in all its exclusive privileges, honours, and powers, is one of the most important of the objects of the party. The Church constitutes at once the greatest, the richest, and the only remaining monopoly which the spirit of the age has spared to them. Their family interests are inextricably interwoven with the system. Pecuniary, domestic, sentimental, and religious motives strangely mingle to rouse them into a defensive attitude whenever the affairs of the Church are meddled with. We must remember, moreover, that a large majority of the Liberal party in Parliament, however ready they may be for political purposes to smooth away some of the sharp angles of the system, or, at any rate, to declare their intention of doing so, are,

in reality, as deeply committed to its conservation, as are the most Torified of their Tory fellow-members. The party, as such, however, has always affected a zeal for religious liberty, and to them, as a party, we unquestionably owe most of the advances which, of late years, have been made good in this direction. It was a traditional maxim with them to favour changes which, while they left the Establishment in full vigour as an ecclesiastical monopoly, might at the same time appease the just discontent of the rapidly increasing class who derive from it no direct benefit whatever.

When the Liberation Society first commenced its Parliamentary work, it was compelled by the necessity of the case, to restrict its aims within the limits already recognised by the Liberal party, and, accordingly, it contented itself with stimulating it to redeem its own professions, as, for example, in forcing open for all sections of Her Majesty's subjects the closed doors of the universities. Little by little it urged these Liberal Churchmen into a somewhat wider application of their religious-liberty principles, and won many of them over to a recognition of the doctrine that all subjects should stand in a position of political equality quite irrespectively of their religious tenets. Tentatively, and one after another, the Liberation Society claimed their support of measures which in various ways, and in different degrees, aimed at giving to this doctrine of religious equality practical effect. The earliest as well as the most important of these measures was a Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates. By unremitting activity, by extensive correspondence, by skilful organisation, and, above all, by bringing the influence of Liberal constituents to bear upon the votes of Liberal members, the Society worked up a majority of the House of Commons to such a commanding height, that for awhile few of its measures were openly defeated in that House. Its unexampled success attracted notice, excited alarm in the Church, and stirred into activity the Conservative party. Then came the pretended discovery by a Committee of the House of Lords of the Society's ulterior aims, the activity of the archdeacons, the institution of Church Defence Associations, and the all but unanimous opposition of the clergy.

The offence of the Liberation Society was in the influence it acquired and exercised, and in the earnestness with which it adhered to its objects. In the very height of the agitation which had been raised against it, it succeeded in holding the great bulk of the Liberal party firmly to their profession on the question of Church-rates. Two or three members, it is true, went over to their opponents—and a few evaded by absence the fulfilment of their promises. But the last division taken on Sir John Trelawny's Bill, showed, within about a half a dozen, as high a number of votes in its favour as had previously carried it through all its stages up to the House of Lords. A good deal of gentle pressure had to be employed to counteract the energetic efforts of the Tory party and their clerical supporters. In fact the Society had to deal earnestly with professing Liberals, and to exact votes in redemption of public pledges. Half-hearted Liberals, and warm-hearted Churchmen, as the majority of them were and are, they found the Parliamentary influence and success of the Liberation Society irksome to them. They were too far committed to the Abolition of Church-rates to withdraw their support from that measure—but many of them gratified their ecclesiastical sympathies, conciliated their clerical friends, and avenged themselves on the Liberation Society, by voting against, or resolutely declining to vote for, every other measure of ecclesiastical progress brought before Parliament during the Session. They were not alone the projects of the Liberation Society which had to encounter this obstructive determination. Mr. Locke King, Sir Morton Peto, and several other members unconnected with the Association, were equally exposed to

the dogged determination of the House not to touch a peg of the sacred tabernacle. The Liberal party had been lured or pushed further than it had intended to go on the question of Church-rates, and it felt a petty gratification in humiliating those who had moved them so far forward.

This is a pretty accurate *rationale* of the rather gloomy ecclesiastical phenomena of the Session. If the Liberation Society had been less powerful it would have been less hated—if it had been more revolutionary, it would have been less ostentatiously repudiated. It is because it has confined itself to practical proposals, so moderate in extent and so obviously recommended by equity, that it has so grievously galled the Church adherents of the Liberal party. Its earnestness and success have roused Tory opposition, and have placed Liberal Churchmen in the awkward dilemma of having to apply traditional principles in modes and to matters which they had never dreamt of, and thus placing themselves in seeming antagonism to a Church of exclusive pretensions and privileges, or of exposing the hollowness of their loud-sounding professions of zeal for religious liberty, by voting on all questions involving it with the Tory party. The fault is not in the Liberation Society, but in the strangely compounded materials with which it has had to deal. Ithuriel's spear has put an end to a gorgeous illusion. This is the true light by which to read, the true key by which to interpret, the ecclesiastical events of the Session. Stern truth has jostled a crowd of amiable and well-dressed shams, and, of course, is soundly abused for it. She can smile at the real alarm and assumed scorn which her presence excites. But she will not slink away. She knows that she has only to remain where she is, and by-and-bye she will be surrounded with congenial friends.

MORE "STARTLING FACTS."

"STARTLING!" Why they harrow your very soul! If any one can think of them without horror and indignation he must be more or less than a man. It is, we are again told, a literal fact, that a large proportion of the clergy of the Established Church are nearly starving. They have not sufficient bread to eat, or clothes to wear. Their children are almost as destitute as the children of beggars. They have no medicine in sickness; no resource but charity in the most awful visitations of Providence. Wealth—boundless as it is misapplied—there is in the Church, but it is not theirs. How can it be, if they have no political connections and no powerful patrons? Dignity there is in the Church, but the only dignity they know is that of patient and manly suffering.

This is not an overdrawn description. Last week there was published the Fourth Report of the "Poor Clergy Relief Society." This Society, it may be remembered, held its annual meeting in June last—the day after a certain announcement appeared in *The Record* relating to the "Poor Deans," and that about the time that the House of Lords was debating whether or not there should be an increase in the Episcopate. We do not think the meeting was very numerously attended; we are quite certain, from the report which appeared in the next morning's newspapers, that the dignitaries of the Established Church were all "conspicuous by their absence." At the Poor Clergy Relief Society the rich and the poor meet together, but it is not a trysting place for Ecclesiastical dignitaries and indigent curates. "Bishops and curates," as an old pamphleteer said, "are seldom seen together except in the prayer for the clergy." The report presented to that meeting now lies before us, and to it we are indebted for the "startling facts" which we proceed to place before the reader.

We are informed, at the outset, that "applications for relief, many of them of the most heartrending description, come in almost daily."

The Committee, therefore, meet twice a month to consider urgent uses, and to apportion grants. The cases of clerical distress that have come before them during the past twelve months, have it appears, been "more than usually painful." In relief of these cases, as we find in the account of receipts and expenditure, the sum of 956*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* has been distributed in grants to 114 clergymen and widows. But this general statement of the Society's work conveys no adequate notion of the amount of destitution that has been relieved. To obtain this we must go to the specific cases of distress. No fewer than seventy-six of these are enumerated in the report. We propose to divide these cases into three classes. 1. Grants to clergymen with cures. 2. Grants to unemployed clergymen. 3. Grants to the widows of clergymen. We scarcely know which of these classes presents the most painful aspect; but there is enough of misery in each.

Here, then, first, are the circumstances of certain clergymen of the Established Church with cures, to whom the Relief Society has made grants during the past year:—

An incumbent; with 2*s.* only per week; a wife and 8 children; age, 59 years. In holy orders, 34 years. Grant, 10*l.*

An invalid clergyman; recommended very strongly to the notice of the committee by the Lord Bishop of London; married; in addition to his own wife, has to provide for a brother's widow with 9 orphan children. Income, 40*l.*; age, 49; in holy orders 11 years. Grant, 10*l.*

A curate; also recommended by the Bishop of London; income, 100*l.*; 6 children; 40 years of age. Grant, 15*l.*

A curate; with 78*l.* per annum; recommended by the Bishop of Chichester; age, 63; 6 children; in holy orders 40 years. Grant, 10*l.*

An incumbent in Ireland, with very high testimonials; 8 children; income, 60*l.*; age, 63; in holy orders 41 years. Grant, 10*l.*

A curate; income, 98*l.*; 11 children; age, 61; in orders 30 years. Grant, 10*l.*

A curate; income, 118*l.*; 11 children; age, 61; in orders 34 years. Grant, 8*l.*

A clergyman; formerly chaplain to a bishop now dead; income, *twelve shillings per week from tuition*; wife and daughter both ill, the former from cancer; in holy orders 25 years; age, 50. Grant, 10*l.*

A poor incumbent; income only 86*l.* 16*s.*; 8 children; age, 60; in orders 37 years. Grant, 20*l.* Special case of distress.

In the first of these cases the average income of each member of the family is exactly *two and sixpence* per week. In the second it is *one shilling and fourpence* per week. The average weekly income of the members of the nine families is not quite *two shillings and elevenpence*. One clergyman is an invalid; the wife and daughter of another are "both ill—the former from cancer"; two have been in holy orders 34 years; one 37 years, another 39 years, and another 41 years. And they labour on! They have indeed no alternative. To give up would be instant, in place of gradual, starvation, or worse to them—the union. And so they go about, trying, we daresay, to preach a happy Gospel, ministering to the sick, cheering the sorrowful, strengthening the weak, encouraging the downcast,—and returning home with their own hearts bleeding even almost to death.

What can become of this class when lengthened illness or incapacity for labour overtakes them? When a Bishop becomes unfit for labour he is pensioned by Act of Parliament, although he may have a quarter of a million in the funds, or even, as in one case, 700,000*l.* But a curate? Let us see what a curate's position in such a case actually is. Amongst the "cases of clerical distress" relieved by this Society are three or four which "point a moral" of the tender mercies of the Church:—

A clergyman; unemployed; intellect deranged; no income; entirely dependent on a grant of 19*l.* from the Sons of Clergy. Grant, 5*l.*

A clergyman; partly insane; no duty; no income; dependent entirely on charity; age, 49; in orders 12 years. Recommended by Bishop of London. Grant, 10*l.*

A clergyman; for 20 years a faithful and zealous curate; he is now paralysed, and entirely dependent on charities; in holy orders 25 years. Grant, 10*l.*

An invalid clergyman; with a wife very ill, bed-ridden; no cure; he has been for 4 years unable to take any duty; income, 25*l.*; age, 48; in orders 22 years. Two grants, 12*l.*

"Unemployed, intellect deranged, no income," "partly insane, no duty, no income"; "for twenty years a faithful and zealous curate, now paralysed and entirely dependent on charities." Even so! And in the same year the Dean of York's case, and Bishop Villiers's case, 50,000*l.* sunk in the working expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and 160,000*l.* on Deans and Canons who "have no duties." If a "faithful and zealous curate" cannot command an income sufficient to procure the necessaries of life, it is hardly to be supposed that his family, at his death, will have any but the most scanty provision. How some of such families are left we can gather from this Report:—

The widow of a clergyman; aged 50; with one daughter. Total income, 15*l.* per annum. The grant made was 5*l.*

A widow; with 10 children; age, 43; income 26*l.* Grant, 5*l.*

The widow of a curate; age 44; only 10*l.* from charities. Grant 5*l.*

Now let us lift the veil a little higher. The Poor Clergy Relief Society supplies left-off clothing as well as money to those who need such aid. Of the acceptableness of this kind of relief we have many illustrations, some of them deeply affecting amongst these "startling facts." A Country Curate thus describes his condition:—

For years I have myself been in the habit of buying second-hand clothing, preferring it to the embarrassment of getting things on credit and not being able to pay for them punctually. For this purpose I have periodically gone and made my purchases incognito to some distant town. This I have done even to hats and shoes! But it is a degradation that I have painfully felt, and dreaded the thought of being accidentally discovered.

A widow acknowledges the receipt of a promise of clothing:—

I am greatly obliged to you for your promise of clothing. I have been distressed in mind, not knowing how to obtain clothes for my children, so expensive is it to provide shoes for them. The boys have been very poorly clad for some time. If the clothes are ready made, I suppose it will be necessary for me to remit their ages. I have two boys under nine, and one little girl ten years of age, and one boy, very tall, twelve years old. Whatever assistance you can send me, I shall be most grateful for.

An Incumbent inquires:—

May I ask if you have at your disposal a few pairs of boots and shoes, if so, they will be most valuable to me and my children. There will be no fear about their fitting, as they are so many in number.

Another clergyman has wrung from him the following statement:—

The privation we have undergone, and are still enduring, would surpass your belief. My only suit of clothes is threadbare, and I have no shoes to my feet. I feel deeply humiliated at being obliged to make such a confession. There is before us the prospect of starvation during the dreary months of winter. My heart is full to bursting. Pray exercise your sympathy.

A score of similar acknowledgments and confessions occur in these pages. At the end we have the statement that "the clergy, as well as their wives, make almost daily applications for wearing apparel." A word concerning the sources of income of this society, and we shall be thankful to close the book. Out of the 28 bishops, 28 deans, 136 canons, and 70 archdeacons of the Established Church, we find one archdeacon a contributor during the last year to its funds. Amongst the contributors of clothing are one archdeacon and forty-two clergymen.

We respectfully recommend the facts in this new chapter of the administrative history of the Established Church to the attention of all and sundry the Church Defence Associations, with their writers, speakers, and lecturers. Better for them, in our judgment, than assailing the Liberation Society would it be to procure some help for their distressed clerical brethren. We warn them, at any rate, to "set their house in order." With such "startling facts" as the above, the "ignorant patience" of the people with the Church Establishment, will soon give place to an enlightened and terrible indignation.

CHURCH RATES IN THE PARISHES.

DORKING.—On Saturday last thirty-one persons were summoned before the Dorking Bench for non-payment of a 3*d.* Church-rate, made on the 17th of August. The parties summoned included Episcopalians, members of the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The magistrates composing the Bench were W. J. Evelyn, Esq., who presided, J. Labouchere, T. Grissell, A. K. Barclay, and — Robinson, Esqs; Capt. Calvert and Dr. Gordon. Mr. Bennett appeared for most of the summoned parties, and Mr. Foote for the Churchwardens. After a preliminary skirmish as to the course of procedure, it was decided that the cases of those on whom a first demand had been made by the Churchwardens, in May, should have precedence. The case of Mr. C. Rose was then proceeded with. Mr. Bennett required the production of the notice of vestry, the minute-book, rate-book, estimate, and Churchwardens' accounts, a notice to produce which had been served on the Churchwardens the day previous. The notice convening the vestry was then read, and its being affixed to the church-doors attested by the beadle. The rate-book was also forthcoming, and Mr. Rose's liability to be rated proved; but the production of the minute-book was refused. The vicar's churchwarden having deposed to the demand of the rate, was about to be cross-examined by Mr. Bennett as to what took place at the vestry. This was first objected to by Mr. Foote, but afterwards acquiesced in. The warden, in the course of his examination, admitted that amendments, which he considered "frivolous," had been moved at the vestry, and that the chairman had refused to put them. Neither the amendments nor the protests, delivered on a refusal to put them, were entered on the minutes. Churchwardens' counsel demurred to going into the merits of the rate, contending that that was not the tribunal at which to test them. Mr. Bennett rejoined by questioning the validity of the rate, citing the 53rd George III., c. 127, for that purpose. He then stated his grounds of ob-

jection to the rate, viz.,—the chairman's refusal to put relevant amendments; a refusal to make a rate, and a proposal to raise the estimated requirements by subscription; the imperfect record of the proceedings in the minute-book; the presence of illegal items in the estimate; and the excessive character of the rate. After a brief consultation, the Bench decided that a *prima facie* case had been made out for disputing the validity of the rate, and dismissed the summons. Some applause followed the decision, but it was immediately suppressed. At this stage of the proceedings three of the magistrates, Messrs. Barclay, Grissell, and Labouchere, quitted the bench, and the remaining four proceeded with the cases in which a demand had been made by the collector more than six months before the date of the summons. The case of Mr. Matches, whose rate was first demanded on the 17th November, was then taken. Mr. Matches, notwithstanding a severe cross-examination by Mr. Foote, succeeded in establishing the demand. No dispute as to the demand was made in the other cases, the plea being set up that the collector was not authorised to make it. A re-examination of the vicar's warden proved that the collector had a printed receipt-book, furnished by the Churchwardens, that he was paid a commission on what he collected, that the amounts received by him was paid to the Churchwardens, and that they applied it to the purposes of the church-rate. The bench, notwithstanding this evidence, considered the collector was not legally authorised to demand the rate, and that consequently no demand was legally made till the call of the Churchwardens in May. The Chairman added, however, that as the collector had a *prima facie* authority, though not a legal one, the order to pay would be made without costs. At the close of the proceedings, which had been watched with considerable interest by a large assemblage, Mr. Bennett gave notice of apply to the Queen's Bench for a writ of *certiorari* to quash the orders providing they are issued. It is exceedingly questionable, however, with so bad a rate, and so evidently unsound a decision as that on the collector's legal authority to demand whether any further steps will be taken in the matter.

DEFEAT OF A RATE AT SELBY, YORKSHIRE.—On Thursday morning last a meeting, convened for the purpose of laying a Church-rate, was held in the vestry of the parish church. The Rev. F. W. Harper occupied the chair. The meeting was numerously attended. John Adams, Esq., proposed, and Mr. J. Foster seconded, that the meeting before proceeding to grant a rate, should require the production, investigation, and passing of the accounts of the last rate. Thomas M. Weddall, Esq., and R. J. Parker, Esq., spoke strongly in opposition, and the Chairman refused to entertain it. A protest against his decision was handed in to be entered on the minutes. A similar proposition was passed at a meeting two years ago, and a committee of investigation was appointed, but the Churchwardens refused to produce their books. The Chairman said that, although he had on a former occasion put such a proposition to the meeting, he felt convinced that he did wrong. A rate of two pence in the pound was then proposed and seconded. Before this was put, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson made a telling speech against Church-rates, and was replied to by Mr. Parker. The motion was then put to the meeting and lost, a large majority voting against it. Mr. Weddall demanded a poll, which was at once commenced, and at the end of a quarter of an hour was adjourned to a later hour in the day, and again adjourned to the following day, and finally closed at half-past six on Friday evening. On Saturday morning the Chairman declared the voting to be as follows, viz.: for the rate, 201; against the rate, 214, being a majority of 13 against the rate. This is the third annual victory of the Selby Anti-Church-Rate League.

CHURCH-RATES AT MANCHESTER.—SHARP PRACTICE.—Our attention has lately been called by several correspondents to a bit of sharp practice on the part of the Churchwardens of Manchester. It is well known that no church-rate has been levied in this parish for more than twenty years. The attempt to levy a rate led to several severe contests, and it was at length abandoned as hopeless. Ever since, however, the Churchwardens have been allowed to foist in a Church-rate, on the little bill which is presented once a year, among the items which the parishioners have to pay, but the word "Optional" was inserted immediately after it, showing that the rate had no legal force, and might be paid or not, as the ratepayers chose. The practice was irregular, and ought not to have been allowed, even as a matter of courtesy. This year the Churchwardens have gone further. The word "Optional" is withdrawn, and a Church-rate of 1*d.* in the pound appears among the rates which are "due on demand." Taking the bill as it is to be presented, anybody unversed in local affairs would imagine that a rate had been levied, and that he was bound to pay it, whereas no Church-rate has been levied, and nobody has a right to demand it. The statement on the bill is a falsehood. "Church ley at 1*d.* in the pound for the year 1861," is not "due on demand." The assertion is a gross imposture, and any money obtained by it would be got on false pretences. A Church-rate can only be levied by a majority of the parishioners present at a vestry-meeting convened for that purpose, and no such meeting has been held. We do not choose to mince matters in characterising a transaction which was intended to be mean, but turns out to be something more, and might involve those who were parties to it in rather unpleasant consequences. We know, of course, who are re-

responsible for it, and if we decline at present to press the matter more closely, it is in the hope that one advertisement will be enough. — *Manchester Examiner*. [It thus appears that the retention of the present machinery for the purpose of obtaining an "optional" Church-rate, would be open to grave objections, and liable to abuse.]

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At one of the meetings of this body at Newcastle, the following statistics were read:—Members in society, or communicants, 319,778; increase, 9,540; on trial for Church membership, 23,138; ordained ministers, 1,127, exclusive of the Irish and Missionary Department.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., the Conference received the report of the venerable Bishop James, representative from the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. In the course of a lengthy and interesting address, he said he gave an outline of the present position and prospects of that church in America. He bore a fraternal address from the conference of that church. The past year had been one of great prosperity. The increase of Church members was 27,000. During the year they had built nine churches per week, and the increase in the property of the church was three-quarters of a million. Their missionary income had advanced. Their missionary collections had exceeded those of the preceding year, and they had increased their appropriation of grants for the mission work by more than 20,000 dols. Since the war broke out some of the missionary societies had been unable to meet their liabilities, and had thought of calling home some of their missionaries. The Methodist Episcopal Church had, however, far from that, since the commencement of these difficulties, sent out additional men to India and other parts of the world, and intended so to do until the last extremity should come. He then alluded to the progress of emigration, especially from Germany to America, and afterwards to the state of religion in that country, Norway, Switzerland, &c., whither he had been on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the United States are upwards of a million and a quarter united in church membership, with 5,000 ordained ministers, and about 5,000,000 attending their ministry.

The Ordination Service: The great attraction of the Conference public services was held in Brunswick-place Chapel. As early as seven o'clock in the morning many were waiting to gain admission. Forty young ministers who had completed their term of probation, were by the imposition of hands set apart to the full work of the ministry. Prayers were read by the Rev. J. Rattenbury, President of the Conference, and the sacrament administered to them by the Revs. Dr. Hannah, T. Jackson, and J. Farrar. The official charge was given by the ex-president from 1 Tim. i. 18, 19. The following are the names of the newly ordained ministers:—T. P. Allen, J. Archer, J. Bailey, J. M. Bamford, J. Braah, J. Brown, J. B. Charles, A. D. Cope, S. Crump, O. L. Davis, R. Eardley, A. B. F. Ewan, O. Foster, E. F. Hardwick, J. A. B. Harry, J. Henshall, G. Jones, J. Jutson, C. H. Kelley, W. Malda, W. Maltby, J. Milligan, R. H. Mole, T. Morgan, G. R. Osborn, J. Pierce, J. Rhodes, S. E. Rowe, F. Scadding, S. Sheard, J. W. Silcox, G. H. Smith, J. Smithies, W. S. Snow, D. J. Waller, P. B. Wamsley, T. Wenn, W. Wilby, W. D. Williams, and J. Wright.

On Wednesday, the Conference proceeded to the cases of those ministers who, by reason of age, &c., are unable longer to take the responsibility of full circuit work, and the following were allowed to be placed on the supernumerary list:—J. Brown, 2nd, T. Jeffery, W. F. Sturges, W. Lord, W. Coldson, J. F. Chapman, J. S. Jones, J. T. Milner, J. Mowett, S. Bowden, B. Frankland, T. Webb, G. Smith, 3rd, R. Fotherick. The report of the committee appointed by the Conference to advise as to the disposal of the 116 young men received as candidates was next given. They recommend that thirty-five be sent to the colleges; forty-seven for foreign missions; eighteen on the president's list of reserve to supply the contingent wants of the coming year; six for Welsh work, leaving only twenty for immediate service. There are applications from upwards of sixty circuits for additional ministers or home missionaries. These cases have been proceeded with during the day, and requests for regular ministers to devote their whole time to house to house visitation and cottage preaching among the dense population of our larger towns are meeting with great encouragement, the past two or three years' experiment in many parts of the Connexion having been attended with such extraordinary success.

At Thursday's sitting, the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., was reappointed to the editorship of the Wesleyan periodicals for another term of six years. The office of theological tutor has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Jackson, who is in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The Rev. J. Lomas, the present superintendent at City-road chapel, was appointed his successor.

A conversation of great moment to the Connexion then arose on the presentation of the report of a committee, consisting of the two theological professors, Dr. Osborn, Dr. Rule, C. Prest, and two others, relating to a case of supposed heterodoxy contained in a book, written by one of the Conference ministers, on "Man viewed in his primeval, fallen, and millennial condition." The doctrine involved is that of the "natural transmission of moral purity," which is supposed inconsistent with the standard doctrines of Methodism. The committee stated that after a long

and anxious interview with the author he had engaged "to withdraw the book from circulation, to refrain from advocating his peculiar views, and to take a year to seriously re-examine the subject." The committee were desired to prepare a resolution embodying the Conference views of the book so far as that doctrine is concerned.

The Conference next received the report of the committee appointed to examine the memorials presented by the quarterly meeting, and various individuals in the Connexion. These memorials related, in many cases, to subjects interesting only to the petitioners.

The answer to the address of the French Conference having been read by Dr. Rule, the report of the Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove schools was received. These are schools for the education of ministers' sons, and are supported partly by the Wesleyan people, and partly by the ministers. The financial statement is as follows:—Collections and subscriptions by the Wesleyan people, 6,721l. 18s. 8d.; the quarterly meetings contributed 1,258l. 9s. 6d.; the ministers subscribed 1,806l. 19s. 6d. The ordinary expenditure has exceeded the income by 489l. 1s. 7d. The head-master's report of the school was considered highly satisfactory. Several boys have, during the year, passed with creditable distinction the Oxford and Cambridge middle class examinations. The examiners in English, in religious knowledge, and in classics and mathematics, supply additional and satisfactory proof that the schools still maintain their high reputation for academical efficiency, and for intellectual and moral training. During the year John Chubb, Esq., has founded a silver prize medal to be annually given in memory of Dr. Bunting.

THE VICAR'S AUCTION.—One day this week, the goods legally abstracted from a number of Friends and other Nonconformists of Halifax, for the Vicar's rate, were sold by public auction. There was a small attendance, and the goods sold but indifferently.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS RESPECTING THE DUCHESSE OF SUTHERLAND HAVING GONE OVER TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—A correspondent has sent us the following:—To the Editor of the *Chester Chronicle*.—Sir, A few days since it was currently reported, and even inserted in the papers, that the Duchesse of Sutherland had gone over to the Roman Catholic faith, which surprised many. I have much pleasure in giving the report a flat contradiction, having no longer since than last Friday been at Stafford House, when I made it my special business to make inquiry as to the truth of this report, and found it incorrect. Yours respectfully, J. P. Chester, July 23, 1861.—*Chester Chronicle*.

THE REV. DR. DAVIDSON.—The *Manchester Examiner* publishes a letter from the late Professor of Lancashire College, in which he thus refers to the assertion or insinuation that he has joined the ranks of Unitarianism:—

The circumstance out of which this has been manufactured must be my accepting an invitation to the dinner of the Provincial Assembly of Protestant Dissenters in Lancashire and Cheshire, in this neighbourhood, and returning thanks at the close on behalf of visitors like myself. In the present instance, as in most other particulars of my recent history, the statement and insinuation are totally untrue. From the beginning till the end of my connection with the Lancashire College, my doctrinal sentiments continued the same. They are so still. Others may presume to know better than myself what they are.—I do not envy their charity. If they suppose, however, that they can deter me from associating with Unitarian neighbours in the social intercourse of life, or attending any meeting, or sympathizing in the laudation of religious and civil freedom, they are much mistaken. . . . I respect a conscientious Unitarian, and cannot send him to eternal perdition for the purpose of showing my orthodoxy. It will be time enough for those who seem so interested in my life as to invent facts belonging to it, to proclaim a change in my theological creed as soon as it takes place. I have long since treated such persons with the silence they deserve; and would not now refer to them even indirectly, were it not to deprive them of the excuse of ignorance in extenuation of their untruthfulness. Evidence is nothing to them, I know, nor to those they cater for. It serves their purpose to ignore it. But I wish to preserve some honest men, who are simple-minded enough to suppose that everything in a religious (?) newspaper is trustworthy, from the misleading influence of sectarian zaplots. . . . Meanwhile, I am still in connection with the Independent denomination, whatever I may think of its present tendencies and tone; and occasionally preach the same Gospel in substance as my anonymous accusers probably do. But my sincere endeavour then, and always is, to speak religious truth in the spirit of the Master, who said, "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

THE RECENT PAPAL ALLOCATION.—Dr. Cullen's Dublin organ specially translates a portion of the Pope's new Allocation, as follows:—

His Holiness, in a brief discourse to the Sacred College, manifested the satisfaction which he felt at the conduct of the episcopacy, and the union of the greatest part of the clergy, and of so many millions of Catholics, who courageously opposed error and injustice, and showed themselves in a thousand ways devoted to the Holy See. But, at the same time, the Holy Father could not but deplore the aberrations of a bishop of the kingdom of Naples, and of many ecclesiastics of these provinces, the scandals of a notable party amongst the clergy of Milan, imitated by a chapter of the Duchy of Modena, and the evil publications, at which have laboured some clergymen unworthy of their character, whether at Milan where they have been reproduced by a bad journal, which, by antithesis, takes the title of the *Conciliator*, or at Florence, where a perverse society, which calls itself the "Society of Mutual Aid," has deserved, on the part of the zealous Archbishop of that city, a condemnation, from which it has drawn some fruit. His Holiness also remarked on the evil results of the vacancy of so many episcopal sees in Italy, of which

advantage is taken to lessen the salutary influence of the clergy over the morals of the people, and to take the property of the Church. He pointed out the horrible contrast between the piousness of the enemies of the Church, to protect the Church and its chief, and the profusion of impious books, the persecution of the ministers of God, and the protection of the laws invoked by the very authors of these perverse writings. He declared that he had shown to the representatives of France at the Holy See that, full of gratitude as he was, and ought to be, for the powerful support which the troops of the great French nation afforded him at Rome, he could not, on the other hand, dissemble the abuse which the enemies of order make already, and will continue to make, of the act of the recognition of the pretended King of Italy—an act which has caused in his heart surprise and affliction. He concluded his discourse by exhorting all to trust in the Divine Providence, which rules all paternally; and he urged them to persevere with more fervour than ever in praying God to hasten the advent of the days of mercy after the days of justice.

Religious Intelligence.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Rev. Frederick S. Williams has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Oxtou-road, Birkenhead, but will, for the present, remain in that town.

FALMOUTH.—The Congregational chapel, which for some weeks has been undergoing considerable alterations and improvements, was on Lord's-day last, August 4, re-opened for Divine service, when collections were made, and sermons preached by the Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A.

ROYTON, OLDHAM.—The Rev. William Anderson, having accepted a most cordial and thoroughly unanimous invitation from the church assembly in the Independent chapel, Tooting, London, preached his farewell sermons here last Sunday. The place of worship was crowded on both occasions, forms and chairs were brought in, and every available space occupied, and after all some had to stand outside for want of room. In the evening, after having analysed his text, and developed the meaning peculiar to it, Mr. Anderson expressed the deep interest he felt in the church at Royton; the many tokens of kindness received by himself and family would ever be engraven on his mind; he would be ready to serve them when in his power, and affectionately asked their prayers that his ministry might be blessed to his new charge at London.

NEWPORT, PEMBROKESHIRE.—On the 30th and 31st of July, the Rev. J. G. Morris, of Brecon College, was publicly ordained as the pastor of the Congregational Church in the above town. Services commenced at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, when two sermons were preached. In the evening, at 6 p.m., three sermons were delivered. The Rev. Daniel Davis, of Cardigan, now eighty years of age, preached a very powerful sermon from Ezek. xxxiii. 11. On Wednesday, the meeting being opened by reading and prayer, the Rev. W. Roberts, Classical Tutor of Brecon College, delivered a discourse on the "Nature of the Christian Church," founded on 1 Thess. i. 1. Rev. J. Davis, Gideon, asked the usual questions, which were answered very satisfactorily, and briefly. Rev. W. Jones, Glynarthen, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. J. Morris, Professor of Theology, Brecon College, gave the charge to the young ministers, who took for his text, Heb. xiii. 17, first part of the verse; and the Rev. E. Lewis, Brynherlan, delivered the charge to the Church, (1 Cor. xvi. 10.) followed by the Rev. D. Bateman, Bhesyarsan, (2 Cor. v. 12.) These sermons were delivered in the evening. There was a good attendance. Many ministers and students were present.

CIRCUS CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. J. P. Barnett (the new pastor of the church worshiping in this place) received a public welcome at a tea-meeting, which was held in the schoolroom on Tuesday, the 30th ult. The attendance was large, and comprised not only the friends who remain at the circus, but also many of those who have removed to Wyeliffe Chapel, as well as many from various other churches in the town. After tea, the chapel was thrown open for a public meeting, and was well filled. The Rev. J. J. Brown (the former pastor) presided, and (after the devotional exercises appropriate to the occasion) gave an account of the circumstances which had led to the change, and warmly welcomed Mr. Barnett to Birmingham on behalf of the friends at the Circus, and of the Baptists in the town generally. The Rev. R. W. Dale, of Carr's-lane, in a speech full of friendly feeling, followed up this welcome with another equally cordial, on behalf of the Independent body. Mr. Barnett, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the kind manner in which he had been received, explained his reasons for removing to Birmingham, and announced as the motto of his ministry the avowal of the Apostle:—"I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified;" alluded to the premises of prosperity with which the Church was favoured, and exhorted his new friends to increased devotedness in the service of their Saviour. The meeting was then addressed with great earnestness by the Rev. J. Barnett (Blaby), S. T. Allen (Pensance), R. D. Wilson (Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham), and J. T. Feaston (Lozells); also by J. H. Hopkins and W. Middlemore, Esqs. The proceedings throughout were of a deeply interesting character.

OPENING OF THE NEW ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ST. HELLEN'S, JERSEY.—This new and commodious edifice, for the use of the congregation of which the Rev. A. E. Pearce, formerly of Manchester, is the minister, was opened on Thursday

and Sunday, the 18th and 21st ult. It is an elegant and substantial edifice in the early English style, built of blue and grey native granite, the coping, door and window frames, and spire, being of Caen stone. It has an elegantly designed facade towards the street, consisting of a deeply-recessed, double-arched and spacious entrance-door, with two-light windows on either side, and surmounted by a large three-light window, after the example of the great western window of Salisbury Cathedral, with single windows on each side. There is also a small quatrefoil window in the centre of the gable, which is finished with stone coping and carved finial. At the south-east angle stands a massive tower, with a fine tapering spire, at a height of a hundred feet, the lower stages consisting of eight arcades, of the pointed trefoil arch, sharply moulded and canopied, and the whole surmounted with an elegant metal finial. The front elevation towards the street is highly ornamental to the locality. The interior of the church, after the example of one of larger dimensions erected for Mr. Pearce by his former congregation in Manchester, is exceedingly chaste. It has a Gothic groined roof, in imitation of stone, of great elevation and importance, which gives a compact and comfortable appearance to the interior, greatly aids the voice and ear, and by allowing an inner roof for ventilation obviates the inconvenience of undue heat in summer and prevents excessive cold in winter. At the south end, extending over the vestibule, is a spacious sloping gallery, the front of which is neatly picked out with pointed Gothic in plaster of Paris. The organ-gallery behind the pulpit is similarly wrought. The pulpit, from a model made by the minister, is of unique and elegant construction, in rich Gothic carvings. The panels in the pulpit, screen, and gallery front are inlaid with crimson cloth, and all the inner doors are covered with the same. The pulpit and organ-gallery, which is deeply recessed, and arched and groined like the ceiling of the church, give a pleasing effect on entering the building. The aisles are paved with encaustic tiles, and the seats are convenient and well arranged. The design, by a local architect, aided by the minister, and the execution, are alike creditable to architect and builder. The entire cost of the church and adjoining school-room, including site, will not exceed 2,400*l.*, owing to the comparative cheapness of material and labour in the island. The dedicatory services commenced on Thursday, the 18th ult., when the Revs. John Graham and A. M. Henderson, of London, preached impressive sermons to large and respectable congregations. On the following evening a devotional meeting was held, when the above gentlemen furnished an interesting account of the revivals in Ireland, and suggested methods for carrying out a similar work in St. Helier's. The Revs. A. E. Pearce, C. H. Bateman, and Dr. Vaughan, took part in this service. On the succeeding Sunday the Rev. Dr. Vaughan preached to overflowing congregations, comprising members of other churches, and among them several of the most influential residents of the island. The sermons were listened to with rapt attention by an intelligent and appreciating auditory. On Tuesday evening, Dr. Vaughan, according to announcement, delivered a very able lecture in the same church, on the English Reformation. On Thursday evening last, a congregational tea-meeting closed this series of deeply interesting services. A large and respectable company assembled for tea in the spacious school-room, where a substantial repast was provided by the ladies of the congregation. After tea, the meeting adjourned to the church, when the Rev. A. E. Pearce, the pastor, read a complete list of contributions received towards the building, in Jersey and in England, amounting to 1,203*l.* In addition to this they had yet to receive in promised subscriptions 75*l.*; grant and loan from the English Chapel Building Society, 150*l.*; money in the bank, previously collected, with interest, 185*l.*; and proceeds of sale of Grove-street Chapel, 200*l.* With these available resources, the sum required for the erection of this beautiful edifice, exclusive of the cost of land, has been secured within about 10*l.* But in consequence of the refusal of the trustees to pass the contract for the old chapel, the committee have been deprived for the present of the 200*l.* offered for that; and the 185*l.* is also for the present withheld, through the refusal of one of the trustees to sign an order for its payment. A tabular statement, giving a summary of receipts and disbursements, showed that only about 10*l.* more was required. As it was most desirable to release it from a heavy ground-rent, about 400*l.* more was needed, which being raised would leave a rent of only 15*l.* per annum. The Rev. C. H. Bateman spoke in terms of highest praise of the unwearying efforts of Mr. Pearce, who, while contending with apparently insurmountable difficulties, had, through the blessing of God on his exertions, brought his arduous undertaking to a successful issue. He had collected nearly all the money, suggested the plan, and superintended the execution of the building, which he thought was one of the most beautiful buildings of the kind he had seen. The collections at the several services have realised the liberal sum of 80*l.* The Rev. A. E. Pearce entered on his stated ministrations in the new church on Sunday week, preaching to large congregations, both morning and evening.

NEWSPAPERS FOR POSTERITY.—At the laying of the foundation-stone recently of a new chapel in the vicinity of Birmingham, a bottle, which was placed inside the stone, contained, in addition to a copy of the Holy Scriptures and a parchment bearing a description of the building, a copy of the *Birmingham Journal*, the *Midland Counties Herald*, the *Patriot*, and the *Nonconformist*.

Correspondence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—On his way to America, the late Mr. Joseph John Gurney visited the West India Islands, and I had the pleasure of spending a day with him at his hotel and Mr. John Chandler's lodgings. From Jamaica he proceeded to the United States, where he wrote a letter to Henry Clay, suggesting emancipation, and stating the result of his visit to the West Indies. Had the advice of this wise and benevolent man been taken, this war would have been prevented, and the quantity of cotton would ere this time have been much greater than it could ever be with slave labour, because, as Mr. Douglass has well observed, "hope of reward affords an incentive to exertion, is a stimulating motive, whereas fear is a deterring one." It is notorious that when properly treated, and fairly remunerated, the free negro does as much work in five hours as he did in ten during slavery, for the day's task when he was a slave is now completed oftentimes by midday, and he proceeds to his own ground to cultivate provisions for the support of his family. By determining to maintain and even extend the system of slavery, and, of course, the slave trade, and for this purpose going to war, the Confederate States have incurred, and will incur, debts which will become a mill-stone around their necks for centuries to come. The present misery and embarrassments thus created are of little consequence compared with the final result.

That India, Africa, and Jamaica will ultimately supply our manufacturers with cotton scarcely admits of a doubt. I know neither India nor Africa, but I do know Jamaica, and the West Indies generally; and I affirm without fear of contradiction, that there is land enough now lying waste in these colonies to produce ten times as much cotton as all Europe requires for the supply of its manufactures,—that at the least a million bales of cotton may be produced annually in Jamaica without abstracting a single labourer from the sugar states, is quite obvious to all unprejudiced persons who will take the trouble to inquire into the facts of the case, and I am happy to be able to state that a sufficient sum of money has already been subscribed to our company to enable us to afford proofs on a comparatively small scale that this may be effected without loss to any class of the community and to the benefit of all classes. That the plan may be at once extended, so as to bring a large supply of very superior cotton in the market by the beginning of the year, is very clear, provided only that the Lancashire manufacturers will turn their minds the subject. Thus far they seem to have relied very much on the success of the Southerners, and no doubt the late reverses of the Northern army will strengthen their conviction, that the American slave-owners will not only be able to gather in their crops this year, but, by an extension of the slave-trade, greatly increase future supplies. However this may be, I venture to suggest that, if America has any true friends in this country, they will recommend the Government of that country, rather by an immediate and effective effort to put an end to the cause of the war, by abolishing slavery, even although it may cost us as much money as it would do to continue the war, than to go on with the contest.

However costly it may be to follow the example of Great Britain it will be profitable in the end to put an end to slavery, and by affording a moderate compensation to the slave-holders to enable them to pay the wages of free men. Is there no man who, like the late Joseph John Gurney, will make the attempt? If not, might not the Christian people of England in general take this matter into consideration, and try what their influence with God and man might do to put an end for ever to that which, so long as it continues, must be a fruitful cause of discord and misery?

I am, yours faithfully,

STEPHEN BOURNE.

55, Charing-cross, Aug. 5, 1861.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ROYAL ASSENT.

On Thursday the royal assent was given to the following bills:—Piers and Harbours, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, Harbours, Passengers (Australian Colonies), Metropolitan (Police Force Pensions), Railway Companies Mortgages Transfer (Scotland), Drunkenness (Ireland), Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment, (Ireland) Act Proceedings, Vaccination, Voters (Ireland), University Elections, Dublin Revising Barristers, Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act Continuance, County Cess (Ireland) Act Continuance, Local Government Act Amendment, Locomotives, Tramways (Scotland), East India (Civil Service), Irremovable Poor, Crown Suits Limitation, East India Council, &c., County Surveyors, &c. (Ireland), Public Works (Ireland), Advancement and Repayment of Moneys, Attorneys and Solicitors (Ireland), White Herring Fishery (Scotland), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Ordnance Survey Continuance, Criminal Proceedings Oaths Relief, and to a number of private bills.

A long list of bills were advanced a stage with little or no discussion.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

On Friday the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, the Removal of Irish Poor Bill, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Windsor Suspended Canonries Bill, the Trustees (Scotland) Bill, and the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a bill for the Revision of the Statutes from the earliest times. He briefly adverted to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, which he thought would prove of great advantage to the mercantile community. He confidently expected that, although their lordships had struck out the chief judge clause, it would be introduced next session.

LORD MONTEAGLE presented petitions from natives of India in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Bombay, Madras, and Tanjore, on the state of the British possessions there. EARL DE GREY and RUPON said that most of the objects of the petitions had been carried out in the bills recently passed.

A number of bills were advanced a stage, with little or no discussion.

The Newspaper, &c., Bill, was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to seven.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

On Monday LORD SHAFTESBURY, on moving "that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to give directions that an inquiry be made into the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures not already regulated by law," dwelt upon the benefits which had arisen from previous legislation on subjects of an analogous nature, and, while admitting that many evils pointed out by the Commission in 1842 had been mitigated, contended that abuses still existed of so aggravated a character as to demand the closest investigation. Quoting from the report of the Commission of 1840, he showed the terrible effects of too long hours of work, of defective workshops and factories, of night work, and of the treatment of the children by their employers, on their physical and social and moral condition, and concluded by stating that, in the opinion of Mr. Senior, the treatment of some of these children so employed was infinitely worse than that of the slave children on the worst managed plantation of America.

LORD STANLEY of ALDERLEY assented to the motion; and admitted that his former apprehensions that legislation on such a subject was dangerous, had not been fulfilled.

After a few words from LORD MONTEAGLE the motion was agreed to.

Their lordships adjourned at 5 minutes to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

On Wednesday, in answer to Sir J. Shelley, Mr. W. COWPER said that with reference to the plan of the Thames Embankment Commissioners, that plan was found to be the most consistent with private interests and public convenience that had yet been suggested, and the Government were prepared to adopt their recommendation. It was not proposed to appoint a special commission to carry out the work, but it would be entrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Indictable Offences (Metropolitan District) Bill was withdrawn.

On the question of going into committee on the Lunacy Regulation Bill, Ministers refused to withdraw it, and it was thrown out without a division. A great number of bills were then forwarded a stage.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Lords' reasons for adhering to their amendment relative to the chief judge having been read, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that although the Government adhered to their opinion that the Lords' amendment mutilated the bill, yet, as the measure would be lost if the amendment were now rejected, it was his duty to declare the readiness of the Government to accept it.

The House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

On Thursday, Sir G. Grey took the oaths and his seat for Morpeth, Sir R. Peel for Tamworth, Mr. Western Wood for the City of London, and Mr. Coles for Andover.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. S. Estcourt, from the nobility, magistrates, clergy, gentry, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, professional persons and traders, from several places in favour of teachers in middle-class schools being trained and receiving certificates of merit.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE AND ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.

Mr. WHALLEY moved that the order for the returns relative to Maynooth College should be discharged. He intended, he said, to renew it in another form.

LORD FERMOY said that before the question was put, he wished to know what were the intentions of the Government with respect to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

LORD PALMERSTON said it was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the law, and if cases occurred they would be dealt with as circumstances might seem to warrant. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHALLEY remarked that the hon. member for King's County might perhaps remove the difficulty about the returns by admitting on the part of the Roman Catholic prelates that they had appended their territorial titles to their names. (A laugh.)

The order was then discharged.

The Lords' amendments to the Parochial and Burghs School Bill were considered and agreed to.

MUTUAL DISARMAMENT.

On the third reading of the Officers of Reserve (Royal Navy) Bill,

Mr. LINDSAY pointed out some details in the regulations which he stated would cause this valuable bill to work effectually. He then again called attention to the naval armaments of France; and repeated his oft-made statement that he had obtained accurate information as to the preparations of France; but again admitted that if the statements of the Government that France had twenty iron-cased ships were true, England must have thirty. He urged that attempts should be made to come to some

understanding between the two countries as to the amount of their respective naval armaments.

Lord G. PAGET said that his statements referred to a totally distinct period to that at which Mr. Lindsay obtained his information; since then orders had been given to all the French dockyards to proceed with the iron ships, and they were in progress.

Mr. WHITE suggested that it was our own preparations which caused the reaction in the French dockyards.

Lord PALMERSTON denied this inference, because this country had made no new preparations. Ours as to iron-cased ships had been caused by the movements of the French, which were suspended from December to May, until experiments had been made with the Gloire; but the number of ships had been long determined on. As to entering into communication with any foreign government with a view of putting a limit on the naval forces of both, he doubted its practicability; and any British Government ought to pause long before entering into an agreement to limit the force, naval or military, of this country, as that force must be kept up in relation not to one but to all the powers of the world; and such a state of things would lead to endless difficulty and complication.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. The House adjourned shortly after six to two o'clock on Friday.

IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

On Friday, Mr. BLAKE called attention to the inefficient manner in which the Irish Lunatic Asylums were conducted.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that the treatment required for the recovery of the insane involved great expenses, and was therefore rather the business of the local rate-payers than of the Government. He promised, however, that the subject should receive his best attention.

MOROCCO. NAPLES.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any intention on the part of Government to allow any European Government to obtain possession of Tetuan, or of any part of the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean?

Sir G. BOWYER asked whether it was true that the Swiss troops in the service of the late King of Naples had been expelled from that country, in direct violation of the capitulation of Gaeta, and whether Government intended to take any steps to have justice done in the matter? It was necessary before Parliament separated to call attention to the present state of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which, according to all accounts, was in a state of the utmost confusion, subjected to the grossest military despotism, and grievously oppressed under the rule of Cialdini. He called upon the British Ministry to use its best influence for the purpose of obtaining justice for the Neapolitans.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reference to the Moorish and Spanish question, observed that the Government of Morocco, being unable to pay all the stipulated sum due according to the treaty with Spain, the latter Power had resolved to occupy Tetuan. The British Government would use its best influence for an amicable adjustment of the difference. Mr. Drummond Hay had in fact gone to Morocco for the express purpose of making arrangements; and he did not suppose that Spain meant to do more than hold Tetuan as a pledge for the fulfilment of peace. With regard to the Neapolitan question, he believed that the Swiss troops had been recalled by their own Government, but he was not aware upon what special grounds. There were, no doubt, disturbances in the Neapolitan territories, but they were caused by brigands sent across the frontier from Rome—that holy city—for the unholy purposes of murdering, torturing, burning, and committing every kind of atrocity upon the Neapolitan territory. These were the men whose repression by the Sardinian troops had been the theme of lamentation from the hon. member for Dundalk, and on whose behalf he invoked the interference of the British Government, that they might continue with impunity their horrid career. The British Government would do nothing of the kind. On the contrary, they saw with satisfaction the efforts of Cialdini and others to restore peace to the country and security to person and property, and trusted that the forces they employed would visit the offenders with due punishment, and free the population of Naples from the evils brought upon them by the Romish brigands. He was convinced that the Neapolitans were fully sensible of the advantages they were likely to derive from their incorporation with the new kingdom of Italy, when they would enjoy a constitutional administration in place of the tyranny under which they had suffered so long.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD observed that it had been distinctly stated that the Spanish Government not only intended to make a permanent occupation of Tetuan, but to convert it into a first-class fortress. He pressed upon the noble lord the importance of preventing Tetuan from becoming a permanent possession of Spain, a design long cherished by that Government, and which had, in fact, been defeated mainly by the noble lord himself.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that he trusted that Morocco would fulfil her engagements, in which case Spain would have no excuse for the permanent occupation of Tetuan.

Mr. FITZGERALD remarked that the statement he had quoted had been published a week ago in the official Gazette of Madrid.

Mr. NEWDEGATE expressed his warm approval of the conduct of the Government with regard to Naples. The disturbances had been caused by the Jesuit party in Rome, and if they had succeeded would have reduced Naples to a worse state of

tyranny than that from which she had so happily escaped. There was no hope of freedom for Italy till these marauders were put down.

CONVOCATION AND THE 29TH CANON.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was true that the Convocation of York had postponed discussing the repeal of the 29th Canon of 1603 until next November; and if they had done so, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to recommend that the royal assent be given to the canon which had been recently passed by the Convocation of Canterbury, repealing the 29th Canon, and enacting another canon in its place.

Sir G. GREY said that the Government had no information of the proceedings of the Convocation of York. No application had been made yet for the royal assent to the alteration of the Canon by the Convocation of the province of Canterbury.

After a discussion on the subject of the employment of Sappers and Miners on works at Chelsea, where the workmen of the contractors had struck, and in which Sir G. C. LEWIS said that practice would be discontinued after the 1st of September, The adjournment to Monday was agreed to.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. W. EWART moved a series of resolutions relative to the mode of discussion on supply nights, the days to be set apart for that purpose, and other matters relating to the business of the House. After some debate the motion was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past five.

On Monday the Lords' amendments to the Industrial Schools (Scotland) Bill were agreed to, as were the amendments to several other bills, which were brought down from the Upper House during the sitting.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Alderman COPELAND called attention to a return made to this House (No. 317 of this session) by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the very large sums paid by them to solicitors, surveyors, and other officers, and to the manner in which the affairs of the Ecclesiastical Commission are carried on, pointing out that the expenditure amounted to 40 per cent. on the sums dealt with, and urged the appointment of a select committee on the subject.

Sir G. GREY said that the matter was one which would, perhaps, require some inquiry, but he postponed any observation with regard to it till next session.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Yesterday the House met at twelve o'clock. In answer to Mr. Brady, Lord PALMERSTON entered upon a lengthened statement with regard to the circumstances connected with the Galway contract, and stated that he was disposed to give a favourable consideration to the claims of the company whenever they could show that they were in a position to carry out their contract. At present he did not think the company were in such a position, and he did not think that the Government could enter into any contract without the approbation of Parliament, which he hoped would not meet again till next year. If at that time the company should be found to be in a position to make any proposition the Government would be willing to consider it with a view to submit it to Parliament. He could not at present say what would be the best point for departure—Galway, Cork, or Foynes. That would be a matter for future consideration.

AMERICA.

Mr. WYLD inquired whether her Majesty's Government had received any communication from the President of the United States, or from the British Ambassador at Washington, that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to station vessels off the ports of the Southern States of America, to collect and levy dues upon foreign merchandise.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the American Congress had passed a bill empowering the President, if he thought fit, to do what his hon. friend specified. The Government did not know what were the intentions of the American President on the subject.

THE MUSKETS OF NEAPOLITAN TROOPS.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government had received accounts that 30,000 muskets, which had been taken by the French authorities from Neapolitan troops crossing into the Roman territory from before Gaeta, during the siege of that place, have been allowed by the French to be made use of in arming the bands of brigands and Bourbonists which have been organised within the Papal territory for the invasion of the southern provinces of Italy.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the arms were given over to the Papal Government, that being the Government of the country. Any distribution of arms since that time could not be by the French Government, but by the Papal Government. His belief was that they had been distributed amongst people who were collected to make a disturbance.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. SCULLY was calling the attention of the House to the omissions of the Government in relation to Irish affairs, when he was interrupted by

Sir Augustus Clifford, who summoned the House to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Assent given to certain bills, and to the prorogation of Parliament.

The Speaker was accompanied by Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Clive, Mr. Brand, and other members.

On the return of the Speaker the House was adjourned, and the session of 1861 was at an end.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

A note in the *Pays*, signed by the Secretary of the Rédaction, which is reproduced in the *Constitutionnel*, gives particulars of the incident which lately occurred at Rome, originating in the refusal of Monsignor de Mérode, notwithstanding the orders of the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, to give up to a French court-martial a Papal soldier who had wounded a French soldier. According to the note M. de Mérode, much irritated, hastened to General Goyon, and, with threatening gestures, made use of insulting expressions against the Emperor Napoleon. General Goyon imposed silence, and gave the Monsignor to understand that it was solely on account of his wearing a priest's gown that he could not box his ears (*lui donner deux soufflets*). He said, however, he did so morally, and added, that if Monsignor de Mérode would divest himself of his gown, he would take off his uniform as a General and fight a duel with him. Monsignor de Mérode sheltered himself behind his ecclesiastical character. General Goyon replied that in any case he (Monsignor de Mérode) would retain the stigma inflicted by his words. He then ordered a search for the Papal soldier, who was at length given up.

Commander Constantino Nigra, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy, has arrived at Paris. He alighted at the hotel of the Sardinian Legation. Some foreign papers continue to announce the withdrawal of our troops from Rome. We persist in contradicting that statement.—*La Patrie*.

The relations between France and Rome are (says the *Post* correspondent) anything but improving; and yet, depend upon it, the French forces will not yet withdraw from the States of the Church. You are aware that General de Goyon and Monsignor de Mérode, the Cardinal Minister, almost came to blows about the detention of a French soldier by the Roman police. On this subject the *Constitutionnel* says:—

Who can be otherwise than grieved to see the temporal power of the Pope thus fallen into the hands of the satellites of a party equally destitute of religion and of popularity? Who can fail to see in this latest disorder the dominant cause of the events which are coming to pass in the sphere of politics? It is not long since a great outcry was raised because we hinted our suspicions of this disastrous intervention of Pontifical affairs? We were told—"The Pope is free!" Yes; but what a liberty that is; just the kind that may be expected from parties! A hybrid system, which has nothing in liberty but the name, and is practised with the aid of the most intolerable of despotisms—that which is not avowed.

The *Pays* also comments on the quarrel at Rome between M. de Mérode and General Goyon, regarding it as a proof that were it not for the presence at Rome of the French General, the Pope would not be safe in the hands of his own Ministers. "If General Goyon had not been there, there would have been an end of the liberty of the Holy Father."

Meanwhile the organs of ultramontanism, as if knowing that the Emperor to serve his own ends, and not out of any love for the Pope, will keep his troops in Rome, laugh at the Government journals, and undertake to say that M. de Mérode will not be dismissed.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular, addressed by M. Rouland, Minister of Public Worship, to the bishops of France, relating to the celebration of the Emperor's *fête*. He reminds the bishops that his Majesty firmly maintains the glorious tradition of France, which opened a Gospel civilisation at the extremity of the East, and efficaciously protects the Christians in Syria. "The Pope," he says, "in a solemn act, thanks our army for the support and the security which it gives him. Undoubtedly there still remain grave difficulties to overcome, but their solution must be the work of a patient, loyal, and circumspect policy. This solution belongs principally to Providence." The circular concludes thus:—"Let us loudly pray that the Divine aid may be continued to their Majesties to assist them in their constant thoughts for the peace of nations and the happiness and dignity of France."

The Imperial Court has returned from Vichy, and is now at St. Cloud, where the King of Sweden is expected.

The office of Arch-Chancellor of the Empire is, it is said, to be revived in favour of Count de Morny, who in that case would be succeeded by M. Baroche as President of the Corps Législatif, M. Rouher becoming President of the Council of State. As a further consequential arrangement M. de Forcade would become Minister of Public Works, and M. Fould would resume his old post as Minister of Finance.

The Paris papers state that after the visit of the King of Prussia, the Emperor will go to Brühl to witness the Prussian military manoeuvres.

The Emperor is intent on the exercises at Châlons, where his cavalry are being taught the use of the rifle, but he has released 20,000 conscripts five months before their time, in order to accelerate the collection of the harvest.

The dissolution of the Legislative Corps is again agitated, and the Government is said to be anxiously weeding the list of the deputies in order to strike out all suspected of Orleanism. The Imperial authorities wish to effect an alliance with the moderate Republicans, a project which does not make much way.

ITALY.

A despatch received from General Cialdini of the 1st inst. announces that during the last three days the reactionists have attempted a combined and simultaneous movement in several provinces, but have been everywhere defeated. In the provinces of Terra di Bari, Otranto, and in the Basilicata and Capitanata many reactionists were killed. General Cialdini says:—"Our losses are insignificant. The morale of the National Guard has been raised, they having sustained the brunt of the engagements. An attempted invasion of Sora on the Roman frontier has been repulsed. We have arrested Quatrebarbes, of the Papal army, and two acolytes, who have been slaying at Naples. I have ordered them to quit the country. The disbanded soldiers are returning by hundreds. Two days more of good fortune and we are masters of the situation."

General Cialdini has issued an order, instituting a committee in every province, under the presidency of the governor, for the purpose of recommending those public functionaries and National Guards to the notice of the Government who shall have displayed peculiar zeal in putting down the brigands.

The *Times* correspondent at Naples says that a reign of terror prevails, and nothing will save the country from ruin but the most prompt and decisive measures.

The country is afflicted by one great sore—the discontented *campesino* and the bankrupt *codino* no longer able to rob; the poor and the ignorant who are disappointed because they do not see a river of gold flowing by them, and the thief, the assassin, and the galley-slave, are now acting in common, privately or publicly, under the influence of the wretched aristocracy of the country and the supreme direction of Francis II., and the viceregent of Jesus Christ on earth. On conversing with those who, like myself, have been long in the country, I find a perfect harmony of opinion as to the state of public feeling. In the country districts it is most unsound. In the towns it is better, but even there there are many who, if occasion served, would join the bands. It is extraordinary, however, that even in the disaffected the name of Garibaldi excites an indescribable charm, and his presence here would, I verily believe, produce a great sensation.

The plan of Cialdini is to draw military cordons round the mountain districts, and that large rugged peninsula reaching from Castellamare down to Salerno has been so surrounded, leaving the sole escape for the bandits by the seaboard.

A Naples despatch of the 2nd says that another demonstration against the deputies and senators of the Right had been made by the people. Gervasi has been arrested. Brigandage is abating. The students have warned the directors of several reactionary journals that they will no longer tolerate their anti-national propaganda."

The Archbishop of Naples, discovered plotting, has been sent off to Civita Vecchia to join his brother in conspiracy, Mgr. Mérode.

The subscription to the national loan is proceeding satisfactorily in Italy.

There have been rumours of the retirement of Baron Ricasoli, and of the accession of M. Farini, but little reliance can be placed on them.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, of the 24th, in the *Presse*, says that the Pope's health is better; but this better is only relative, for he is in reality afflicted with a chronic and incurable disease.

The Pere Jacques, who assisted Cavour in his last moments, having been called to Rome to explain to His Holiness what had taken place in the last moments of the great Minister, had an audience of Pío IX. immediately, during which the Pope endeavoured to elicit from him what had taken place. The friar resolutely declined to divulge the confession, on the plea admitted by the Church that such secret communications are never divulged. Next day the confessor was handed over to the Holy Office to give an account of his conduct, and has since been confined in the apartments of the Inquisition. He is, however, shortly to return to Turin.

The *Paris Times* publishes a despatch from Rome, announcing that the resignation of Mgr. de Mérode is certain and imminent. [Very doubtful.]

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It had been announced that in consequence of the retirement of Baron Vay the whole, or almost the whole, of the Chiefs of Comitats would resign. A meeting of those high functionaries did in fact take place on the subject, but they have since returned to their respective posts, after having decided that no one should for the moment abandon his functions. It had been also said that the *Judez Curia*, Count George Apponyi, the *Tavernicus*, Count Maljath, and other important personages of the Hungarian Government, would refuse their co-operation to Count Forgach. Such had been at one moment their intention, but on reflection these high functionaries have resolved not to resign any more than the others.

It is believed in Pesth that an answer will be sent to the rescript, in the form of an address, maintaining the ground assumed in the original document. No concession of importance will be made. The address will be forwarded in a few days, and meanwhile, it is said, the unanimity of the people is wonderful. Only four villages have yielded to the military pressure placed upon them for the collection of the taxes, and none of the country committees will resign until expelled by force. Prince Metternich, the Austrian ambassador in Paris, has, it is said, warned his master of the very great danger of driving Hungary to extremities, a communication which has so perplexed the Emperor that all hopes

of accommodation are not yet over. Pending the despatch of the second address, the Hungarians, it is said, have established a good understanding with the Liberal section of the Croatian Diet, and with the Poles and Czechs of the Reichsrath, so as to enable them to act, when occasion serves, in common. The object of that action will be, not insurrection, but such a passive resistance as shall bring the Austrian Government to a dead-lock. That Government, however, proclaims officially that it has money enough for the year, and that considerable sums are coming in even from Hungary.

The Croatian and Slavonian Diet has resolved by a formal vote not to send any representatives to the Council of the Empire. On the other hand the resolutions of the Croatian Diet contain a formal renunciation of a real union with the Crown of Hungary.

The Hungarian financial authorities have been requested by the Imperial Minister of Finance not to allow themselves to be misled by any news pretending that the collection of the taxes had been suspended, but to act in conformity with present instructions, and to direct their subordinates accordingly.

There have been riots at Prague. A man having been hurt in a row with a Jew, the rumour got abroad that two Christians had been deliberately murdered by the Jews, and a mass of the populace made an attack upon the Jewish quarter, smashed in windows, and assailed the inhabitants with stones and sticks. A policeman was wounded in the riot, which the police were at first wholly unable to suppress. Finally, the military were called in, and a threat to fire upon the mob, joined to an opportune torrent of rain, cleared the streets the first day. The riot was renewed next day, but appears to have had no serious consequences.

DENMARK.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Brussels Independence*, the King of Denmark has ratified the concessions offered by his Ministers in regard to Holstein, and they have been submitted to the Germanic Confederation. The concessions are said to have been made at the instance of the English Cabinet.

POLAND.

It is asserted that General Lambert's appointment as Governor of the Kingdom of Poland has arrived at Warsaw, and that M. Wielopolaki has, in consequence, determined to resign. It is also asserted that General Liprandi will be appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the kingdom of Poland, and M. Wielopolaki, President of the Council of State.

The celebration of any more funeral services in honour of the late Prince Adam Czartoryski has been prohibited at Warsaw.

It is reported that the peasants in the environs of Milawa, to avenge a pretended violation of the Church, have entered that town armed with scythes and axes, and have driven away the garrison.

RUSSIA.

An insurrection is said to have broken out in the Caucasus. The Tscherkesses, who, since the surrender of Schamyl, were supposed to have given up all idea of further opposition, have suddenly assumed the offensive, and beaten the Russians in three successive encounters. What tends to aggravate this check is, that a regiment of Zaporogno Cossacks, attached to the army of the Caucasus, have shown marks of insubordination, and refused to serve against the Tscherkess population.

TURKEY.

General Ignatieff has had an audience of the Sultan, and presented to his Majesty an autograph letter of congratulation on his accession from the Emperor of Russia.

Aali Pasha has given a grand dinner in honour of General Ignatieff. On the 31st the Sultan received Sir Henry Bulwer.

In consequence of the rupture of negotiations between Omar Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro, the former has received orders from his Government to reassume the offensive against the insurgents. It is said that operations will be pushed on as far as Cetigne.

Officers have been sent into the provinces on a tour of inspection.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Turkey and Italy.

HAYTI.

According to a telegram from Madrid the commandant of the Spanish squadron before Port-au-Prince granted the Haytian Government a delay of forty-eight hours, in order to obtain compliance with his demand for a salute and a pecuniary indemnity. Both were granted.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent thus explains this strange affair:—

Letters of the 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, the capital of the republic of Hayti, announce that six Spanish war steamers had cast anchor in its waters. They are charged by the Captain-General of Cuba with the benevolent mission of supporting by force, if necessary, the demands of the Spanish Government. These demands are—the payment of a sum of 100,000 piasters as indemnity for the damage caused to the

Dominican General Cabral, who had been exiled by Santana, and had taken refuge in the Haytian territory, but who again entered that of St. Domingo with the object of rousing the Dominicans to strike a blow for the recovery of their independence; the immediate transfer, at the expense of the Haytian Government, of such Dominicans as might still be found on its territory; the formal retractions of the protest of the Haytian Government against the Spanish invasion; and, finally, the prohibition of any allusion in the Haytian press to the affairs of St. Domingo. Such are the terms which the head of the free and enlightened Government of Spain imposes on Hayti; and there is every probability that, in case of resistance to those arrogant demands, Port-au-Prince will be bombarded, and perhaps occupied by a Spanish force.

The pretext for all this is that General Geffard, President of the Haytian Republic, had allowed the refugee General Cabral to seek an asylum on the Haytian territory. Among the Dominicans who tried, under Cabral, to recover their independence, there was not a single Haytian; and the present aggression of the Spaniards is to punish General Geffard for having allowed to a vanquished and fugitive chief a refuge after his defeat.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Father Ventura died at Versailles on Friday.

AMERICAN SECESSIONISTS DRIVING OFF PREACHERS.

—In the *Central Advocate*, Dr. Elliott presents a fearful picture of the state of the Methodist Church in Missouri. In reviewing the condition of the districts and circuits, he enumerates about sixteen circuits and stations where preaching has been partially or totally suspended, and in most instances the preachers driven off by Secessionists.

SEBASTOPOL.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Colonel Gowen:—

I have raised and removed some fifty vessels, a large majority vessels of war, of which there were nine war steamers, several 60-gun frigates, and, in fact, such variety of vessels as form the fleet for a first-class Power.

The harbour of Sebastopol is as practically clear this day as it was before sinking the fleet. There is not a vestige of any portion of a vessel east of a line drawn from Fort Michael to Fort Nicholas, with the exception of two vessels away on the north side of the harbour, which lay so far in that nothing ever approaches so near the shore. Then there are five other vessels that lay between the line before mentioned and the sea, but they have been blasted, so that they are no virtual obstruction, other than to the anchorage over the spot where they lay, and their position is too much exposed for any vessel to anchor where they are. All the other harbours, bays, and creeks are entirely free and clear of any obstruction caused by the sinking of the fleet.

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISHMAN IN PEKIN.—The *Bradford Observer* publishes an interesting letter from a gentleman of that town, now attached to the British Embassy at Pekin. The following is an extract from the letter, which is dated the 3rd of May last:—

"Here we are, some eight or ten Englishmen, living in the Chinese capital without the slightest molestation. The people are most respectful and obliging. The Board of Foreign Affairs which has been established during the present year, seems fairly willing to treat matters in a spirit of justice, but nothing can be said in favour of their intelligence. The Government, i.e., the mandarins, personally are made of the worst stuff possible. They are liars of the very first water; weak, and corrupt, and brutal. There is no pleasure in having intercourse with them; but the people are entirely sound. . . . As to the city of Pekin itself, I can, I fear, tell you little that you don't know already. It is a very pleasant place to reside at, and we are in no danger. The Emperor's brother, the Prince of Kung, is still at the head of affairs. He is a young man of twenty-nine, much too young for his age, in my opinion, with small abilities. I don't think he is well fitted for tidling over the difficulties that surround him. The climate of Pekin is good; very cold in winter, being more like Canada than England in regard to climate. Summer again is very hot, much hotter than in England, more like the south of Europe. The French are here occupying much the same ground as ourselves, but with less real influence by a long way. The Russians have a college here, a sort of monastic establishment, but its members are not men of much ability. They are, in short, very lazy, and look more like Asiatics than Europeans. The progress of Russia, however, on the Amoor, is great, and in my opinion not at all to be deplored. There are tracts of country there that will amply repay her for all her troubles in Europe; and, when once she has Siberia really under her control, she may cast away without regret such a weed as Poland. The trade with China through Siberia is already very large, and it is yearly on the increase. All that Russia now requires is an open port somewhere near Corea, or on the Japanese side, where she is not frozen in during the winter. The state of Russia's Mongolian provinces, however, extinguishes all fear for our power in India for an indefinite time, as she advances but slowly, and often even recedes; still, no doubt, her Asiatic provinces are of immense value."

ANOTHER WATERSIDE FIRE.—On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, Tooley-street and Dockhead, Southwark, were the scene of another fire, which has laid in ruins property valued at several thousand pounds. The building in which the disaster commenced was the property of Messrs. Curling, and was 200 or 250 feet long by 60 feet broad, and contained an immense quantity of goods, including 8,000 bales of jute. The premises known as Mark Brown's had over 10,000 casks of tallow and grease deposited in them, and an immense quantity of cocoa-nut oil. The eastern end was termed Hartley's Wharf, in which naphtha, oil, turpentine, and resin were stored. The fire continued to burn throughout the day, and was not entirely extinguished at nine o'clock the same night.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.

On Wednesday the official declaration of the poll was made in the Guildhall.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Abbot announced the result of the poll as follows:—

For William Cubitt	5,241
For Western Wood	5,747
Majority for Western Wood	506

The Sheriffs therefore declared Western Wood, Esq., duly elected as one of the representatives in the present Parliament for the City of London. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wood then came forward and was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He spoke at some length, thanking his supporters. He said it had not been a question of whether he or the Lord Mayor should be elected, but whether Liberalism or Conservatism should triumph in the City of London. The Lord Mayor could hardly get a hearing for a brief address, and Mr. Wood was obliged to interpose in his behalf. Mr. Crawford, M.P., Baron Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Hodgson, M.P., and Mr. Whitehurst congratulated the electors on their choice, and the proceedings terminated.

The following is the result of the most recent contests for the City of London:—

1843.	Majority.	No. polled.
Pattison	6,532	165
Baring	6,367	12,899
1849.		
Rothschild	6,017	3,203
Lord J. Manners	2,814	8,831
1857.		
Duke	6,664	
Rothschild	6,398	
Russell	6,308	
Crawford	5,808	
Currie	4,519	1,280
(1859.—No contest.)		
1861.		
Wood	5,241	560
Cubitt	5,747	10,988

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

The friends of Mr. Cheetham have been very active during the past week. The hon. gentleman has addressed meetings (some in the open air) at Liverpool, Eccles, Pendleton, Denton, Todmorden, Middleton, Rochdale, &c.

At Liverpool the following resolution, in substance the same as those carried at the other meetings, was enthusiastically adopted:—

That, Mr. Gladstone having declined to become a candidate for the seat proposed to be allotted for this division of the county, this meeting rejoices to learn that Mr. Cheetham has consented to contest it, his consistent support of liberal measures, and earnest advocacy of commercial reform, eminently qualifying him to represent so important a constituency; and this meeting pledges itself to use every possible effort to secure his triumphant return.

Amongst the speakers were Mr. W. Brown, Mr. H. Ashworth, and Sir Elkanah Armitage. Mr. W. Rathbone occupied the chair. In reference to Church-rates, Mr. CHEETHAM said there would be no solid and enduring settlement of the question, except by a total abolition. (Applause.) He pointed to the fact that in many of the large towns and cities (Manchester included), it had been practically settled for nearly twenty-five years, and that instead of the churches being in a state of ruin and decay, they were more flourishing and better attended than ever, for both Dissenters and Churchmen (but more particularly the latter) had been stimulated in an unusual degree to support their particular places of worship.

At Denton, in reply to the question whether he would vote for the separation of Church and State, Mr. Cheetham said that he believed with regard to Church-rates, more good was done without them than with them. As to Church and State, he did not think there was any close spiritual connection between them; but if asked if there was any probability of creating a divorce between them, he did not think he should see it in his day—(laughter); but he thought the influence of public opinion might some day accomplish it. If a proposition was made—which he did not at all expect—to separate Church and State, he would carry out the convictions he had just expressed.—In reply to another question whether he would vote for the Permissive Bill, Mr. Cheetham said there were two classes of men—men who had sufficient control over themselves to take beer or wine without making fools of themselves, and men who had no power over themselves. To save the latter they must be absolute totalitarians; but it did not follow that the former should be bound also. (Cheers and laughter.) No man more than himself was more opposed to intemperance, but he doubted whether it could be put down by coercive measures.

Mr. CHEETHAM addressed a meeting at Rochdale on Thursday night. The Mayor (J. H. Moore, Esq.) was called to the chair; and amongst those upon the platform was John Bright, Esq., M.P. The Mayor briefly introduced Mr. Cheetham, as a gentleman who for seven years had well served the Southern Division of Lancashire in the House of Commons, and who since he had ceased to sit in Parliament had devoted himself most zealously to a question of vital importance to Rochdale and the district—namely, the supply of cotton. It would be a great public calamity if a Tory were now to be returned for South Lancashire; and in Mr. Cheetham the constituency would have a good and sound Liberal, who would fully and fittingly represent that party. (Applause.)

Mr. CHEETHAM, in the course of his speech, said

that in contemplating a possible transference of power to the hands of the Conservatives, there was nothing more fearful to him than the existing state of our foreign relations, from the delicate position in which Europe was placed; for even during the past session we had seen Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli going out of their way—in defiance of the almost unanimous expression of their countrymen—to sympathise with and to espouse the cause of the detested government of Austria. (Hear, hear.) If by any chance, through the neglect of the constituencies, such a transference of power should be made, he was convinced that we should soon be driven into war. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cheetham dwelt upon the questions of the national expenditure and the supply of cotton, and concluded by declaring that he was prepared to stand or fall, as the result of an impartial review of his public career.

Mr. H. KESSELL moved a resolution declaring Mr. Cheetham to be a fit and proper person to represent South Lancashire, and pledging the meeting to use all possible exertions to secure his return.

Mr. BRIGHT rose and seconded the motion. The hon. gentleman, after the cheering with which he was greeted had subsided, commented unsparingly upon the real character of the party to which Mr. Turner, the Conservative candidate, is allied, showing that they had always as a party strongly opposed those measures which possessed a tendency to elevate the people and unfetter trade. He therefore urged at great length the necessity now, as well as in former days, when party distinctions were more strongly marked, of striving earnestly to secure the return of candidates professing the principles avowed by Mr. Cheetham. Mr. Bright, in the course of his remarks, also alluded to the cotton supply question, and to the civil war in America, expressing sympathy with our Northern transatlantic kinsmen in their efforts to maintain the Union.

He was not going to defend what was going on in America, and he advised the English people to refer to America as little as possible. The Americans had never, however, fought for the balance of power in Europe, nor for propping up decaying Turkey. If the thirty-three or thirty-four States of America could break off from one another whenever they liked, he could see nothing remaining for that country but confusion. The war now raging there was for sustaining the government and a great nation; and he said that if the people of England were true to their sympathies and their own great act of 1834, they would have no sympathy with those who wished to build up a great empire on the perpetual bondage of millions of their fellow-mortals. Mr. Bright concluded by urging the audience to work hard and return Mr. Cheetham as their representative; and if they did not they would be guilty of treason to all the principles they professed.

On Friday Mr. CHAS. TURNER, the Conservative candidate, addressed a meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Manchester. The meeting was convened by his friends and supporters; but there were also a large number of Mr. Turner's opponents present, and the proceedings were frequently interrupted by groans and hisses. Mr. Wm. Entwistle presided, and several clergymen, including the Rev. J. Bardsley, were on the platform. Mr. Turner said:—

He agreed with his own opponent that this was not so much a personal contest as a contest in which important principles were involved—(cheers), such as the separation of Church and State, vote by ballot, and triennial parliaments—all of which were supported by his opponent. (Hear.) He observed that in an address made by his hon. opponent at Denton, and reported in the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, he said that with regard to Church-rates, he saw no spiritual connection between Church and State; but if asked whether a divorce between them was probable, he should say he did not think he should see it in his day, but the influence of public opinion might some day accomplish it; and if a proposal was made to separate Church and State he would carry out his convictions. Now those, certainly, were not his (Mr. Turner's) opinions—(cheers), though they were the opinions of Mr. Cheetham and the extreme party to which Mr. Cheetham belonged. (Hear.) It was therefore somewhat surprising that gentlemen holding opinions of that kind should have invited Mr. Gladstone to represent them, for those were not Mr. Gladstone's opinions—Mr. Gladstone holding settled convictions against the separation of Church and State. But the extreme League party were ready, for the purpose of conciliating the moderate Whig party of South Lancashire, first of all to throw overboard Mr. Cheetham, and then to throw overboard their own principles; and when Mr. Gladstone declined to come forward, the same party fell back upon Mr. Cheetham, and resumed their principles, and then asked the moderate Whigs to throw overboard their principles, which were for the union of Church and State, and to support Mr. Cheetham, and the separation of Church and State. (Cheers and groans.) The union of Church and State had been of the greatest use to this country, and under it the country had enjoyed a longer career of prosperity than had ever been enjoyed in any other nation on the face of the earth.

In reply to a question with respect to the abolition of Church-rates, Mr. Turner said: I am prepared to vote for any settlement of that question upon fair and equitable grounds; but I am not prepared to vote for their total and unconditional abolition. A resolution in favour of Mr. Turner was carried by a large majority.

TAMWORTH.—Sir Robert Peel was elected on Wednesday. During the ten years he had been in Parliament, he said, he had always sat on the same side as Her Majesty's present advisers; and he rejoiced at the opportunity of entering the public service under a Parliamentary leader whom any man might be proud to serve with. Lord Palmerston's Government, he said, was not formed upon a narrow and exclusive basis, but upon the broad and solid foundation of popular sympathies. With regard to

the question of Church-rates (he said), Parliament had not been able to arrive at any definite conclusion this session; but no doubt some satisfactory, and he hoped, final arrangement would be made next year. At the same time he admitted the question to be a difficult one; for the entire abolition of Church-rates was opposed to the feelings of a great majority of Churchmen. Dissenters were not agreed upon it; for he believed that an important and influential body of the Wesleyan Methodists were opposed to the abolition, unless some definite arrangement in lieu of them was made. Adverting to the office he had accepted, he said he would go to Ireland free from any strong political bias, and he would endeavour to set about his work with a plain honest determination to do his duty without finess, and in a straightforward manner. He had always been of opinion that the best course to pursue was to smooth over by a liberal system of equality those differences which exist among men on religious subjects. (Cheers.)

MORPETH.—Sir George Grey was re-elected on Wednesday. The proceedings were unimportant.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—The poll took place on Wednesday. At its close the numbers were—

Lord Henry Scott, Conservative	158
Hon. William Napier, Liberal	136

Majority for Scott..... 22

There was great excitement and some disturbance at Selkirk. The Conservative voters were mobbed and hissed at the polling-place. At the close of the poll the Earl of Dalkeith, and other supporters of Lord Henry Scott were assaulted by the mob at the door of the hotel where both committees sat. No serious breach of the peace, however, occurred. The new member is son of the Duke of Buccleugh. He succeeds Mr. Lockhart resigned, who was a Liberal Conservative.

COUNT CAVOUR'S OPINION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

Of the character and policy of Louis Napoleon he was accustomed to speak with much freedom. No one had had better opportunities than Cavour of sounding their depths. He was the only living man who had ventured to grapple with him face to face, and who had used him for his purpose. The estimate he had formed of his capacity was not a high one, but he fully admitted his fertility of resource, his physical and moral courage, and his knowledge of the people he governs. "He has no definite policy," he remarked to an English friend. He has a number of political ideas floating in his mind, none of them matured. They would seem to be convictions founded upon instinct. He will not steadily pursue any single idea if a serious obstacle presents itself, but will give way and take up another. This is the *mot de l'énigme* to his policy. It is by steadily keeping this in view that I have succeeded in thwarting his designs, or in inducing him to adopt a measure. The only principle—if principle it can be called—which connects together these various ideas, is the establishment of his dynasty and the conviction that the best way to secure it is by feeding the national vanity of the French people. He found France, after the fall of the Orleanist and Republican Governments, holding but a second place amongst the Great Powers; he has raised her to the very first. Look at his wars, look at his foreign policy; he has never gone one step beyond what was absolutely necessary to attain this one object. The principle continually put forward in the first instance has been forgotten or discarded as soon as his immediate end has been accomplished. It was so in the war with Russia; it has been so in the war with Austria. In the Crimea he was satisfied with the success of his army in the capture of Sebastopol, which took from the English troops the glory they had earned by their admirable devotion and courage, and to which they would have added had the war continued. In the struggle with Austria he was astounded by the greatness of the victories of Magenta and Solferino. The military glory of France had been attained, and he thought no more of the liberty of Italy, of that free and united nation which he was to have called into existence from the Alps to the Adriatic.

"It is this uncertain policy, guided by dynastic and selfish considerations, which makes him so dangerous to you, and which renders it necessary that you should ever be on your guard. Not that he is hostile to England, or that he has any definite design against her. On the contrary, he has much affection for your country. He is a man of generous impulses, and has strong feelings of gratitude towards those who have served and befriended him. At the bottom of his heart he is greatly attached to Italy. His earliest recollections are bound up with her. He is to this day a 'carbonaro' in his desire for Italian freedom and hatred of Austria. He has not forgotten the kindness and hospitality shown to him when an exile in England. He admires your institutions and the character of the English people. But all this is as nothing when compared with the maintenance of his dynasty, the establishment of which he looks upon almost in the light of a religious obligation. If the moment came when he thought a sacrifice necessary to sustain it, however great that sacrifice might be, however painful or repugnant to his feelings, he would make it.

"No one has had better opportunities of knowing him than I have. He has talked to me with the greatest openness of his future plans. But he has invariably assured me at the same time that his first object was to maintain peace and a good understanding with England. I believe," he solemnly said, "that from policy as well as affection such are his views; and that only in a moment of the utmost emergency, when he was convinced that his influence in France depended upon it, would he depart from them. But that moment may come, and you would be madmen if you were not prepared for it."

As regards the peace of Villafranca, Cavour attributed it to no distinct policy, but rather to a variety of motives:—"There is no profound secret or mystery about it," he said, "it was rather an impulse than the result of any well-considered design. Two splendid victories had added sufficiently to the glory of the

French arms. The horrible scenes he had witnessed on the field of battle had made a deep impression upon him. He felt much disgust at the quarrels amongst his generals, who were sacrificing the honour of their country to personal jealousies. Then there were the heat, the dust, and the labour, for he did not spare himself; indeed, he did everything. His exertions and the fatigue he went through were amazing. His health was beginning to give way. He had had enough of campaigning and its hardships, and was anxious to get back to Paris. To add to all this he could not resist the temptation of dealing in person with a legitimate Emperor, as his uncle had done before him, of imposing, without consulting any one, the conditions of peace, and of earning at the same time, by his generosity and moderation, the gratitude, and perhaps eventual support, of a still powerful, though vanquished enemy. These various motives and considerations together led him to abandon the great cause in which he had embarked, and to forget the proclamations, the promises, and the hopes of the days before."

Cavour was convinced that the difficulties of an attack upon the Quadrilateral had been greatly exaggerated. He believed that the fortresses would have soon fallen. The result of subsequent inquiries made by the Austrian Government itself into the state of Mantua and Verona fully confirmed his opinion. After the fatal day of Solferino a panic had seized the Austrian army. The result of the battle was first known in Verona by a vast rabble of soldiers and camp followers blocking up the gates leading into the city. The greatest disorder prevailed even in the forts, which were without the necessary guns and ammunition, and in some of which the troops had been gained over. At the same time the inhabitants of the city were ready to rise. It is believed that Louis Napoleon was not unacquainted with these facts, and that he urged them upon the Emperor of Austria at Villafranca to obtain his acceptance of the conditions of peace.

The following anecdote illustrates the fickle and uncertain character of the French Emperor. Before the battle of Magenta, the critical position of his army had caused him the deepest anxiety. He had almost made up his mind that a defeat was imminent. It was even feared by his ally that he would throw up the game, and enter into a precipitate peace. Through incredible mismanagement the Austrians were completely defeated. The Emperor lodged the night after the battle in the house of the parish priest of the town around which the bloody contest had raged. When he had left in the morning, his humble host sought for some memorial of the great man. At length a sheet of paper, crumpled up, was taken from the empty fire-place. It was the rough draft of the famous proclamation of Milan. The depression of the previous days had been succeeded, after the wonderful victory, by unbounded elation. Now everything appeared within the Emperor's reach, and he called upon the Italians to be soldiers to-day, that they might be citizens on the morrow.

THE TAEPINGS.

Deplorable effects of the great Chinese rebellion, and of the various local insurrections, continue to be received. Demolished temples, mutilated idols, devastated cities, and universal anarchy, mark the advances of the Taeping rebels. The wretched common people sigh in vain for peace and security, the victims alike of Imperial rapacity and Rebel anarchy. The following is an extract from a letter dated Shanghai, 26th May:—

I returned from my trip up the Yang-tse-Kiang on the 12th, and enjoyed it amazingly. It is a noble river, and navigable certainly 400 miles above Hankow. There are many difficult crossings in it, but, on the whole, they were not so formidable as we had been led to expect. I cannot stop to give you any description of the scenery, or, indeed, anything more than a mere passing glance at the varied panorama which met my eye. It must suffice for the present that the landscape was tame and level enough in some parts, at others highly picturesque, while some of the views were positively magnificent. But, alas! the fairest features of this beautiful and teeming region are blighted for the present by these accursed rebels. We could track their course on either bank by the devastation that marked it. We passed through miles and miles of country left wholly waste and uncultivated, and town after town mere heaps of melancholy ruins. Verily, these rebels have been a terrible scourge to this land. They seem to have but one instinct in their warfare—the savage one of destruction, from sheer love of it. They pull down everything, but build up nothing; they have no notion of common order, not to speak of reconstruction or administration. In fact, they seem to have but one aim—that of indiscriminate plunder, to which the shortest cut is massacre.

"We found nothing at Nankin worth seeing. I noticed some slight progress at rebuilding; but the prevailing feature was ruin and desolation. We made an excursion to the porcelain tower, and brought away a few relics, and visited the tombs of the Ming Emperors, which, like everything else in this worn-out land, are in a crumbling and dilapidated state.

The impression left upon my mind by all the painful and suggestive sights that met my eyes during my excursion up the great inland waters of this unhappy country was this,—that had and effect as the Imperial rule might have been, it must have been a mild and paternal Government compared with that of the rebels, which is not a Government: at all in any sense of the word, but a Reign of Terror—of fire, sword, and famine—a reign of hideous ruin and unutterable desolation.

Recent letters convey the intelligence that Mr. Roberts, the American Baptist missionary, in whose house the Taepingwang himself received Christian instruction at Canton, was residing within the walls of the city of Nanking, barely tolerated by his former pupil, the present chief of the insurrection, and viewed with jealousy by the subordinate titular kings. An English missionary, who recently wrote a letter to the Taepingwang, endeavouring to correct some of the more flagrant religious errors of the chief, simply received a letter in reply that he (the Taepingwang) had been taken up into heaven and received illumination on the points in dispute; that he himself was therefore right, and his "foreign

brethren" in the wrong. The printing of a Protestant version of the New Testament in Chinese, and the demolition of idolatry, are at present the only hopeful results at Nankin of a religio-political movement which for nearly ten years has attracted the gaze of Christendom.

The *Missionary Magazine and Chronicle* publishes a letter from the Rev. W. Muirhead, dated Shanghai, April 5, narrating the particulars of his voyage with the British fleet on the Yang-tse. It confirms the above account as to the desolation caused by the insurgents, beyond whose lines he says there appeared to be signs of life and activity, both on the river and on the land. Mr. Parkes had been at Nankin and had an interview with the rebel authorities, which was not satisfactory.

In a political point of view he is much disappointed in regard to them, as they seem to want the elements of government altogether, and are in this respect far behind the imperial régime, while in reference to military affairs, it is possible for them to overturn the dynasty without being able to construct anything in its stead. The result will be that rebellions will break out in different directions, as is now actually the case, and produce greater disorder and misery than ever. In a commercial point of view, of course, there is little prospect of doing anything, while the movement continues in its present state, and in a religious aspect it remains for the Directors to decide whether their Missionaries should settle among the insurgents, or seek to establish themselves in other quarters. You are already fully informed as to the character of the rebellion, the errors and blasphemies of the chief, the amount of religious knowledge diffused through his means, and the feelings of the population on the subject. There are some of us disposed to go among the insurgents, and try to give them right views of Christianity. Others are more inclined to occupy imperial ground, for the sake of reaching the multitude beyond. Both parties would leave their final allocation to be determined afterwards, when peace and order are likely to prevail. Meanwhile merchants are resolved to go on quietly, and, without incurring heavy expenses, see what can be done at Han-kow and Kiueang. The consuls are moving up in two or three days, so as to take formal possession of the land, and it is desirable that our Missionaries should do so too.

A BALLOON ASCENT BY NIGHT.

(From the *Morning Post*.)

The following adventures were experienced, says a correspondent, a few days since, during a balloon ascent by night:—

The ascent was made in the "Royal Normandie," constructed for Mr. Simpson, of Cremorne Gardens, at a cost of 600*l.*, the conductor of the expedition being Mr. Lythgoe, the experienced aeronaut of ninety-four previous journeys. The day chosen for the ascent was that of the recent aristocratic fête at Cremorne on the 24th ult., and two seats had been secured by Mr. Arthur Vivian and Mr. Noel Anderson. At eleven o'clock at night the balloon was released, and shot into the air.

So strong was the wind blowing at the time that, instead, as is usual, ascending gradually, they were hurried in a lateral direction, threatening to carry away the minarets of the artificial eastern city erected in the gardens. Although the passage over the metropolis in a north-easterly direction was so rapid that, in eight minutes, they had left the suburbs far behind, yet they had time to be struck with the extraordinary appearance of the vast town by night, when, by the lines of lights, every street and square was clearly traceable, and every well-known locality identified. They now discharged ballast, and, quickly ascending, passed through the lower strata of the clouds, the earth utterly shut out, and themselves surrounded alone by masses of black vapour. The dense darkness and grave-like stillness, broken only by an occasional earth sound, such as the distant lowing of cattle or the faintly-heard bark of a dog, indicating perhaps some village being passed over, impressed the voyagers with the most solemn sensations. Many miles being thus traversed, it was deemed expedient by Mr. Lythgoe to penetrate the clouds beneath, in order to ascertain the nature of the surface of the country, with the view of effecting a landing. On emerging from the clouds, a flat country could be dimly discerned, and preparations were instantly made to let go the grappling-iron on the first favourable opportunity. This soon occurred, and it was not till then—when as they approached the earth, field after field, as it were, flew from under them—that they realised the fearful velocity at which they were travelling. The grappling-iron was dropped; an instantaneous check was felt, proving that a firm hold had been taken; in another instant a sharp snap was heard, and the balloon, swaying to and fro, burst again into the air.

Now was put to the test the experience and presence of mind of Mr. Lythgoe, who, deprived of the usual means of effecting a landing, had, as it appears, but one course open to him, viz., bursting the balloon against trees or some other opposing object, thereby exhausting her powers. Seeing a bank of trees at some distance, he made up his mind, if possible, to run into them; and, to effect this purpose, descended on to the land. The wind was blowing with frightful force, and the car dashed against the earth with such a shock that Mr. Vivian was nearly stunned, and Mr. Anderson, not having time to secure himself sufficiently, was partly thrown out of the car as it turned over, his head and shoulders being thus pushed along the ground. In struggling, he pitched with a somersault from the car, and, on recovering, found himself, at twelve o'clock at night, in the centre of a field of beans, the balloon long ago vanished. After some difficulty, he made his way to a village two or three miles distant, which, on inquiry, was discovered to be High Roding, in the north of Essex. He was sheltered in the cottage of a labourer, who said he had heard shortly before, as he was returning home, shouts issuing from the clouds, which he not unnaturally concluded to be unearthly; immediately after which he became sensible of a gigantic body rushing with great velocity past his ear. The cause of his fears was soon interpreted by the traveller.

The balloon, relieved of 250*lbs.* in weight—much ballast having been lost at the time of the first concussion with the earth—shot up like a rocket to the supposed incredible height of three miles and a quarter. Mr.

Lythgoe allowed as much gas to escape as was deemed at all consistent with safety in descending, but still it was some time before the balloon began again to take a level course through the air. The cold at this height, where the temperature is stated to have been below forty degrees, was intense. The deep silence was relieved only by the flapping of the silk, which was like the reports of fire-arms. At last, as indicated by pieces of paper thrown out, they commenced gradually to descend, when before long a dull grumbling sound was heard beneath which resembled the moaning of the ocean. This sound died away, but recommenced very shortly; and a break in the clouds below opened to their view the sea immediately beneath them; but watching the line of breakers on the shore, they, to their infinite relief, discovered that the course of the balloon was bearing gradually inland. It was determined now, immediately on coming over the land, to let out the gas as quickly as possible, and effect a landing at all hazards. The shock was terrific; and the wind blowing very heavily at the time, the balloon made the most tremendous bounds, dragging the two inmates of the car hanging on by the ropes over more than two miles of country, carrying them through dykes and many other obstacles. When sufficient gas had escaped from the balloon to prevent her from rising again, at an agreed signal they both let go at once, and, after a series of somersaults, found themselves on their backs on some marshy land, the balloon being brought up at a few hundred yards' distance against a mill, from which it however very quickly escaped, and was no more seen. After some difficulty in crossing the country, the travellers arrived at a labourer's cottage door, and, on being admitted, discovered that they were close to Lowestoft, on the coast of Suffolk, the hour being two o'clock in the morning. High praise is due to Mr. Lythgoe, the aeronaut, who displayed great skill throughout, and maintained the most perfect coolness and presence of mind. The balloon has since been found.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,197 registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30, 1861; and the marriages in 12,477 churches or chapels, about 4,446 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 631 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31, 1861.

The leading facts of the return may be briefly stated:—The marriages, which were numerous in the concluding quarter of 1860, fell under the pressure of adverse circumstances in the first quarter of 1861; many more children than usual were born in the second quarter of this year; and in the same period fine weather, and perhaps other than meteorological causes, were on the whole favourable to health, for the death-rate was not quite so high as the average.

The population resident in England as enumerated at the Census of 8th April, 1861, may be stated to be 20,061,725. This statement is derived from the reports of the local officers, and, though it is probably very near the truth, may undergo some modification when the numbers have been more accurately examined at the central office. The rate of increase in the last decennium was 12 per cent.

The number of persons married in the winter quarter was 66,802. Of ten thousand of the population 135 were married, but if the marriage-rate had been equal to the average for that quarter, the number would have been 142. Tables that run through a series of years show that the people are less prone to enter into wedlock in the first than in any of the succeeding quarters, and in the present year that season was eminently unpropitious in consequence of the severe frost and dearth of provisions.—The average weekly number of recipients of in-door and out-door relief exceeded by 54,155 that relieved in the winter of 1860. From a comparison of corresponding quarters of 1859-61, it appears that the decline in marriages was general over the country. In London they fell from 5,751 and 5,668 to 5,346.

The number of children born in the quarter that ended June 30th was 184,718, which is higher than the number born in any quarter of any previous year. The birth rate was very nearly 37 per 1,000 of the population, whilst the average is less than 36.

The increase of population as disclosed by the registers of births and deaths was 76,997, for to that extent the former exceeded the latter. The rate of increase was equal to 846 daily.

According to the emigration return, about 8,505 persons of English origin left ports in the United Kingdom, of whom 5,241 were bound for the United States, 776 for the North American colonies, 2,155 for the Australian colonies, 333 for other places. The total number of emigrants, including about 1,700 foreigners, was 37,987, of whom 25,562 went to the United States. The Irish element formed nearly two-thirds of the whole emigration. The Scottish part of it showed a clear preference for Australia.

The price of wheat was 5*s.* 9*d.* a quarter, and was higher by 2*s.* 1*d.* than in the previous June quarter, and by 7*s.* 6*d.* than in that of 1859. The mean price of beef in Leadenhall and Newgate markets was 5*d.*; both highest and lowest prices were less than in the same quarter of 1860, which also held in respect of mutton, the mean price of which was 6*d.* Best potatoes averaged 130*s.* per ton; they were dearer than in the same quarter of 1859, cheaper than in that of 1860.

Great additional tenacity is said to be given to iron and steel by an improvement in the process of puddling, consisting in the introduction of a small quantity of gold.

FAREWELL OF MADAME GRISI AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Last Wednesday a grand musical festival was held at the Crystal Palace to give a farewell ovation to Madame Grisi. The concert was held in the centre transept, a part of the large Handel orchestra being separated off for the band and performers. The screens which walled in this part of the orchestra were handsomely decorated with evergreens and devices, each bearing the name of one of the operas in which Madame Grisi has won renown; and busts of celebrated composers and performers were placed at intervals in front of the screen. A large "Addio" occupied the centre. The company was large and very various in character, prices being so fixed as to bring the concert within reach of persons of limited means. The centre fronting the orchestra was allotted to reserved seats, which were filled by a respectable and enthusiastic audience. The musical arrangements were on a large and liberal scale. The band consisted of the united Royal Italian Opera and Crystal Palace bands. An efficient chorus assisted, from the Opera House and the Exeter Hall amateurs. Costa conducted. The solo singers were Mesdames Penco, Didile, Rudersdorff, and Tiberini; Signori Mario, Tiberini, Ronconi, Grassani, Zelger, Tagliacoe, Neri-Balsadi, Fauro, and Tamberlik, besides Madame Grisi herself. The overtures were those of *Masaniello* and *La Gazza Ladra*, and the vocal pieces were selected from the operatic works of Rossini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, and Verdi. Only one English song was admitted, Hatton's "Good bye, sweetheart," which Mario sang with the exquisite finish and style which is characteristic of his singing. Whether the "Good bye, sweetheart" was supposed to be uttered by the retiring "Queen of Italian Song" to the public whose favour and admiration she has courted so successfully for so many years, or whether Mario was supposed to be the mouthpiece of the public, bidding an affectionate farewell to a long-established favourite, we will not undertake to say. Certainly Madame Grisi was received, at every appearance, with a warmth and enthusiasm that seemed as much personal as professional. Showers of bouquets fell at her feet. Scarcely had the echo of her last notes died away, when a pretty little boy, in black velvet knickerbocker costume, ran up the platform stairs and presented the heroine with a splendid bouquet of flowers, for which the little fellow was rewarded with a very hearty kiss. And in the midst of various similar expressions of attachment, the stately and imperial songstress retired from the orchestra.

About the concert itself little need be said. The occasion of its being given was a much more important circumstance. The names of the performers are a sufficient guarantee for the variety of first rate talent that was present to contribute to the musical part of the entertainment. But we could not help feeling that the centre transept of the Crystal Palace is not adapted for solo music. The best vocal powers are lost when flung out over such a vast area, and even at a small distance from the orchestra the sound reaches the ear in fitful waves, and the effort of attention is so great as to be almost painful. Even the more delicate parts of the overtures seemed to escape into space, while the louder parts were confused by the echoes and reverberations of the building. This circumstance prevented much of the regret we should have otherwise felt at the exclusion of the more poetic and classic composers from the programme, though we think an overture of Mozart's, or Weber's, or Spohr's, might have been admitted to give a richer colouring to the musical effect. Perhaps under the circumstances it was right that the musical rhetoricians should be admitted rather than the musical poets. In such a space, and amidst such a crowd, it was appropriate to introduce music that was composed in order to be heard, rather than overheard. Probably few of the audience were in a mood to appreciate anything deeper than the elaborate musical flourish of "Robert, toi que j'aime," sung most eloquently by Madame Rudersdorff, or the semi-sacred trio and chorus of Rossini's "La Cenerentola," with which the festival was appropriately brought to a close. Many of the audience heard Madame Grisi for the first and last time, and one could not but feel some regret that vocal powers so full and rich should cease to be exerted for public benefit and amusement. Even in the Crystal Palace, the clear melodious notes of the gifted songstress were conspicuous and striking, and we do not expect soon to hear a style of vocalisation so accurate and pure. We need only add that the arrangements of the Palace Company to accommodate the vast audience were as complete as could be expected or desired.

SANITARY STATE OF THE CITY. PUMP-WATER.—Dr. Letheby's sanitary report upon the city condemns the city water in very severe terms. Instead of containing an average of 19 grains of solid matter, as the New River water does, the water holds from 20 to 127 grains, the pump of Bishopsgate-street Without being the very worst. The sparkle of the water arises from organic decay, and most of the springs filter through overfilled graveyards. Nevertheless, the mortality of the city is only two per cent. in excess of that of the country generally. The houses in the city have diminished by fifteen per cent. during the decade, and the population by twelve per cent., so that the remainder is supposed to be more crowded than before.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 7, 1861.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The ceremony of proroguing Parliament took place yesterday afternoon with the usual formalities, but without any of the interest with which that event is invested when her Majesty attends in person. The Royal Commissioners entered the house at two o'clock, at which time very few peers were present, and commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to the bar of their lordships' house to hear the royal assent given to several bills, and also her Majesty's most gracious speech proroguing Parliament.

The Royal assent was given to the following bills:—Consolidation Fund Appropriation, Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans), Trustees (Scotland), Conjugal Rights (Scotland), Municipal Corporations Act Amendment, Removal of Irish Poor, Public Works (Ireland), Windsor Suspended Canonries, Accessories and Abettors, Criminal Statutes Repeal, Larceny, &c., Malicious Injuries to Property, Forgeries, Coinage Offences, Offences against the Person, Wills of Personalty, British Subjects, Government of the Navy, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Metropolitan Gas Act Amendment, Lace Factories, Gunpowder Act Amendment, Episcopal and Capital Estates, Public Works and Harbours, Lord Clerk Register Salary Abolition, Durham University, Metropolitan Building Act Amendment, Drainage of Land, Public Offices Site, Pensions, British Forces, Edinburgh University, Inland Revenue, Stamp Duties on Probates, Revenue Departments Accounts, East India Loan, Militia Pay, Militia Ballot Suspension, Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance, Landed Estates (Ireland), Metropolitan Police District Receiver, Wills and Domiciles of British Subjects Abroad, Indemnity, Enlistment in India, Leases by Incumbents Restriction, Local Government (Supplemental), Volunteer Tolls Exemption, Treasury Chest Fund, Naval Reserve, &c.

The great business of the day, the prorogation of Parliament, followed immediately upon the Royal assent being given to the above bills. It consisted simply in the Lord Chancellor reading the following

ROYAL SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of that peninsula in one monarchy under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has, throughout, abstained from any active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wish as to these affairs is, that they may be settled in the manner best suited to the welfare and happiness of the Italian people.

The dissensions which arose, some months ago, in the United States of North America have, unfortunately, assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this calamitous result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the measures adopted for the restoration of order and tranquillity in Syria, in virtue of Conventions between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, having accomplished their purpose, the European troops which, in pursuance of those Conventions, were for a time stationed in Syria to co-operate with the troops and authorities of the Sultan, have been withdrawn; and her Majesty trusts that the arrangements which have been made for the administration of the districts which had been disturbed will henceforward secure their internal tranquillity.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the rapid improvement in the internal condition of her East Indian Territories, and the progress which has been made towards equalising the revenue and expenditure of that part of her Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year; and her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that, after simply providing for the wants of the public service, you have been able to make a sensible diminution in the taxes levied upon her people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you the deep gratification with which she has witnessed the spirit of devoted patriotism which continues to animate her Volunteer forces; and the admiration with which she has observed their rapid progress in discipline and military efficiency.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Act for completing the number of the members of the House of Commons by allotting the forfeited seats of Sudbury and St. Albans.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act for improving the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency will be productive of important advantage to the trade and commerce of her subjects.

Her Majesty has given her ready assent to Acts for consolidating and assimilating the Criminal Law of England and Ireland, and for promoting the revision of the Statute Law.

Her Majesty has given her assent to important Acts which she trusts will have the effect of opening more largely employment in the Public service to the European and native inhabitants of India; of improving the means of legislation; of furthering the ends of justice; and of promoting the contentment and well-being of all classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects.

Her Majesty has assented with pleasure to the Act for the improvement of Harbours on the Coast of the United Kingdom, and for relieving Merchant Shipping from Passing Tolls, and also to the Act for improving the Administration of the Law relating to the Relief and the Removal of the Poor.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act for rendering more easy arrangements connected with the drainage of land will assist agricultural improvements in many parts of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to many other measures of public usefulness, the results of your labours during the Session now brought to its close.

Her Majesty has observed, with heartfelt satisfaction, the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law, which prevails throughout all her dominions, and she trusts that by wise legislation, and a just administration of the law, the continuance of this happy state of things will be secured.

On returning to your respective counties, you will still have important public duties to perform; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and may guide them to the attainment of the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

TURIN, August 6 (Evening).

The amount to which subscriptions to the National Loan have been made by the public now reaches 900 millions.

Father Jacques, Count Cavour's confessor, arrived yesterday at Orvieto. The Court of Rome has deprived him of his benefice.

It appears to be certain that the Pope refuses to grant France the satisfaction of the dismissal of Mgr. de Merode, and the following paragraph has been sent into the French provinces by the lithographed correspondence, which takes its tone from a government office:—

Whatever newspapers and correspondents may say, you may be quite certain that the Merode affair is not over. According to what is told me, the respectful negotiation opened with Rome not having led to any decisive result, the Emperor's government is now insisting in such a pressing manner as to make a further dilatory answer impossible. A refusal on the part of the Vatican may lead to very grave consequences.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the journey of the King of Prussia to France is indefinitely postponed, if not altogether abandoned. A despatch of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne leaves no doubt on the subject.

The *Indépendance Belge* mentions as a rumour that a serious political conspiracy was discovered at St. Petersburg, and says that the object of the conspirators was to put aside the present Emperor and his family, and to give a constitution to Russia. A senator, who was at the head of the affair, was arrested, and two noble ladies who were compromised were banished.

THE LATE LORD HERBERT.—The funeral of the above estimable nobleman is appointed to take place on Friday next, in the family vault in Wilton Church, the beautiful edifice close to Wilton House, which was built solely at the expense of the deceased lord.

THE KINGSWOOD MURDER.—The trial of Franz, who is charged with having committed the murder at Kingswood, was opened at Kingston, yesterday. The evidence for the prosecution occupied the entire day.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.—The weekly return of births and deaths in London, issued by authority of the Registrar-General, states that the deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday were 1,225. The mortality has been increasing during the last month, but the increase in the present return, over that which preceded it, is very small. The average number of deaths derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in ten previous years, 1851-60, and corrected for increase of population, is 1,251. The deaths in last week are not equal to the estimated number, but are less by only 26.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat on offer here, to-day, was only moderate. For good and fine samples, the demand ruled steady, at full prices; otherwise, the trade was in a sluggish state, at barely previous currencies. New Talavera wheat was sold at from 70s. to 72s. per quarter. With foreign wheat we were well supplied, but there being a demand for shipment to France, importers were firm, and prices were supported. Floating cargoes of grain changed hands to a moderate extent, at late rates. Barley met a dull sale, at barely stationary prices. New malting qualities are quoted at from 33s. to 46s. per quarter. Malt moved off slowly, on former terms. Good and fine oats sold steadily, at full prices; but inferior parcels were a dull sale, at 6d. per quarter less money. Both beans and peas ruled dull, at drooping currencies. New grey peas are worth 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Fine marks of flour were steady in price; but inferior and medium qualities were rather difficult of disposal.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	940	120	—	80	110
Irish	—	—	—	490	—
Foreign	16,310	2,430	—	4,000	250 sh.
					21,540 bla

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE disaster that has befallen our American kinsmen is an event of such momentous importance as to overshadow the remaining news of the week. It would be superfluous to describe the battle of Bull's-run, but it is satisfactory to know that, though some 75,000 men were engaged on either side, the bloodshed was much less serious than was at first supposed—the Federalists' loss being now reduced to between 300 and 500. But we were hardly prepared for the exulting tone in which some of our leading journals have commented on the Federalist reverse, oblivious of the fact that such panics as seized General McDowell's army have before now operated with like result upon British regular troops. The effect upon the Northern people and Congress has been remarkable. Thousands of fresh troops have been sent to Washington, and the Legislature have passed a resolution declaring that the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union are paramount duties, and that "no disasters shall discourage us from their performance." The Bull's-run reverse will probably intensify the antagonism to "the domestic institution." What is passing in men's minds is reflected in a letter from Boston:—"As the struggle becomes fierce and sanguinary the disposition to aid the South in reclaiming its fugitives will grow feeble, and it will not take many such reverses as this of the last week to deepen an anti-slavery feeling even in the most conservative Northerner. It requires but little depth of insight to perceive that underlying all other questions in this contest is that of the supremacy of the slave oligarchy or of constitutional liberty. Only a portion of the North at present see this. But public opinion ripens fast in times like these. The South will not be content to live on equal terms. Slavery is progressing—it seeks to strengthen itself by territorial expansion, and will not from choice remain where it is. It has controlled the politics of this country during most of its history, and has grown arrogant and grasping. Hence it will not yield its dominion without a terrible struggle."

The Continental news of the week is unusually meagre. The serious quarrel between General Goyon and Mgr. de Mérode, the Papal Minister of War, has resulted in a demand for the dismissal of the latter, with which the Pope refuses to comply. It is not stated what further steps will be taken by the French Government, but there can be little doubt that the fracas will hasten the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel.—General Cialdini is making real progress in the extinction of brigandage in Naples, not by the employment of a larger military force, but by invoking popular aid. He has called upon the people to defend themselves, has conciliated the Garibaldians, and, strange to say, has inspired the Neapolitans with a new spirit. The pacification of the Southern Kingdom will pave the way for a solution of the Roman question.—There are vague reports of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy in Russia, and accounts, only too authentic, of an insolent act of aggression upon Port-au-Prince, the capital of the Republic of Hayti, by a Spanish squadron.

Spain is taking advantage of American troubles to extend her sway in the West Indies, and would doubtless take possession of the whole island of Hispaniola, but for fear of France and England.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by commission, to the relief alike of a weary public and of jaded legislators. The Royal Speech puts the best face upon the measures of the Session, and is as usual framed to express as little as possible. The curtain drops upon the Session of 1861, and the House of Commons has been very appropriately talked into the recess by the indefatigable Mr. Scully.

Indeed, the weather, far more than politics, engages public attention. And not without reason. All fears for the harvest, which has generally commenced in the southern counties, are well nigh dissipated. The crops generally, with the exception of potatoes, are in good condition, and promise to be superior in quality, if not abundant in yield. Providence has mercifully vouchsafed us brilliant summer weather for gathering in the fruits of the earth. What would have been the result of another failure may be gathered from the experience of the past year. We have been obliged in the first six months of 1861 to import grain to the value of twenty-one millions sterling to make good the deficiencies of last year's harvest, and in the main to pay for these enormous supplies in specie instead of manufactures and produce. That we have so easily tided over this calamity is a gratifying proof of commercial vitality. There is really good reason for the congratulations of the Royal Speech on "the spirit of loyalty, order, and obedience" that prevails throughout Great Britain. Recent returns show that the diminution both of adult and juvenile crime continues. In England and Wales there was a decrease of juvenile delinquency of nearly 49 per cent., and of adult crime of above 12 per cent., in the five years ending September 29, 1860. Our reformatory system is telling with great effect upon the children of the dangerous classes by cutting off crime at its source.

England has to regret the loss of one of her most promising statesmen. Lord Herbert has been cut off in the prime of life—the victim of overwork in the public service. He was a man of whom his country might well be proud—not less distinguished in the path of Christian philanthropy than as an administrator and a statesman. To some extent Sidney Herbert failed to cleanse that Augean stable, the Horse Guards—but rather from want of power than of will. His name is identified with the noble mission of Miss Nightingale, and with many an attempt to rescue fallen humanity, and he leaves behind him the reputation of a high-minded and liberal statesman, who surrendered the *otium cum dignitate* of high life at the call of duty.

THE SESSION OF 1861.

THE Session of 1861 was brought to a close yesterday. It began in languor and in languor it has ended. The present Parliament has now got through about one-half of its natural term. Elected on professions which it has declined to reduce to practice, and led by a Government the sections of which neutralise each other, it seems to have regarded the present as a fitting time for practising the "goose step," the best illustration we can give of much motion and no progress. As usual, where no one current strongly predominates, there has been a good deal of backwater and not a few eddies. The course of affairs has been to and fro, but always sluggish—and one is uncertain, in trying to take a comprehensive survey, whether, on the whole, it has been advancing or retrogressive. The character of the Session has been indeterminate—a sort of pause between the ebb and flow of the political tide. In respect of some objects, there has been a forward movement—in respect of others, a backward one. Neither of them, however, has been marked by that sort of force which indicates permanence, and they have pretty nearly balanced each other. This state of things encouraged an immensity of meaningless chatter, and we have had, as might have been expected, a great deal of confused and turbid oratory along the entire border-line which separates the respective domains of Liberal and Conservative politics.

We regret being obliged in candour to confess our belief that the almost stagnant condition of the House of Commons during the late Session, represented more closely than we could have wished the state of the public mind. We do not mean to suggest that political opinion in this country has undergone any considerable change from what it was ten years ago—but it has become temporarily inactive. This is due to several causes, all concurrently operative. The great expansion of commerce which followed the legislative emancipation of trade—the political problems of deepest interest which are in process of

solution on the Continent, and, latterly, in the United States of America,—the absorption of a large amount of ardour in military exercises by Volunteers—the growing taste for amusements—and the fact that Government in this country has passed into the hands of old men, more remarkable for official astuteness than for attachment to principles—have combined to generate an amount of political indifference in regard to our domestic affairs, which it is all but impossible to stir. The British public has become Conservative, not by the force of conviction, but by the strength of its *vis inertiae*. It very contentedly acquiesces in things as they are, because it recoils from the trouble and sacrifice of making things as they should be. Almost any sophism will serve now-a-days as a valid excuse for doing nothing. The most shameless extravagance, and even waste of public money, the most flagrant jobs, a needlessly heavy amount of taxation, a tone of political profligacy bordering close upon corruption—and a score of evils scarcely less vividly illustrative of national degeneracy, are not only borne with, but condoned, so long as the public is not asked to come forth from its quietude to the rescue of great principles. Of this transient somnolency of the national will, the House of Commons, under Lord Palmerston's shrewd guidance, is taking full advantage,—and any measures of a truly Liberal tendency which the late Session has matured, has been forced by the earnestness and importunity of the younger men in the Cabinet who had it in their power, if thwarted, to shake the country from its slumbers.

The only triumph of the Session is due to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He probably had difficulty enough to push his Budget into the Cabinet; he would not have succeeded at all, either in the Cabinet or in Parliament, but that his resignation would have thrown both into inextricable confusion, and would probably have led to the break up of the one, and the dissolution of the other. His skilfully projected scheme of finance, carried through both Houses by the unflinching resolution with which he backed it, had the double merit of surprising Parliament into the remission of an unpopular Excise-duty, and of restoring the forfeited financial supremacy of the House of Commons. The measure bore upon the face of it a distinct impress of his inventive genius, his indomitable will, and his daring patriotism. Probably, no other public man of the present day would have had the courage even if he had had the intellect, to conceive it, as, certainly, no other man would have been able to command its success. A majority of his colleagues, we believe—a majority of the House of Commons, we know—would have preferred to see it stifled in the birth, who, nevertheless, felt compelled to give it their active assistance—and the public, gladly assenting to the measure which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was strong enough to carry, betrayed, by many signs, its indisposition to stand by him had he been obliged to fall back upon it for assistance.

Against this single victory of financial Liberalism, we have to set a serious counterpoise. Not only have we to lament once more over extravagant Estimates, ordinary and supplementary, but we are again called upon to witness a mortgage upon future economy. Last year the House of Commons commenced the bad practice of pledging coming times to a large part of the expenditure it chose to throw away upon military whims—this year it has sanctioned the undertaking of naval work which will morally bind its power over the purse for two or three Sessions to come. True, there have been protests against the lavish prodigality of the Government, but they have been few, feeble, and unavailing. It is well known that a searching analysis of the expenditure demanded by "the services" would show the way to the saving of several millions sterling, without intrenching in the slightest degree upon the efficiency of either arm of defence. But the search is not instituted—the Committees appointed to inquire into the constitution and conduct of this and the other department will probably share the fate of all preceding Committees of the same kind, and act, meanwhile, as a breakwater on Ministerial responsibility—and the predominant tone of the House of Commons, so far from encouraging a wise economy, casts contempt upon it as unpatriotic. We have a more skilful and more equitable distribution of public burdens—but, on the other hand, we have no diminution of their aggregate weight—and the little that the House of Commons saves at the commencement of a Session, is more than thrown away before its close. The public look on as if it were no concern of theirs, or hug the delusion that the more they are made to spend, the safer becomes their international position. They will awake from that fond dream one of these days.

As to Parliamentary Reform, never more really needed than now, it has fared contemptuously throughout the Session. The fate of the amendment on the Address, and Lord John Russell's

heartless funeral oration over his own pet project, were but earnest of the spirit in which the subject would be treated. Mr. Locke King's Ten Pounds County Franchise Bill and Mr. E. Baines's Six Pounds Borough Franchise Bill were both thrown out. The Ballot motion was not even debated, but ruthlessly voted down. Every new measure for the prevention of bribery and intimidation failed. Nothing won its way through the House of Commons, but the Universities Election Bill, which grants to parsondom exceptional voting privileges, and the Appropriation of Seats Bill, which confers four vacated borough seats upon two county constituencies and one new borough; the proposition to enfranchise Chelsea and Kensington having been contemptuously rejected. The great body of the working classes are determinately and systematically excluded from their fair share of Parliamentary representation by the House which was specially returned to obtain for them this important political right; and the majority having shamelessly eaten up their own hustings' pledges, fiercely charge with fanaticism the minority, who have too much self respect to renounce both their principles and their professions at the bidding of neutral-tinted statesmen.

Passing over the Ecclesiastical legislation of the Session, upon which we have separately commented elsewhere, we find a few features of progress deserving of commendation. Law Reform, for instance, have been rather successfully effected, and constitute a redeeming feature of an otherwise sterile Session. The Acts for consolidating and assimilating the criminal law of England and Ireland, and for promoting the revision of the Statute law, initiate a reform which the country has long needed, and which endless delays had rendered it almost hopeless of securing. The Act for amending the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency, spite of its being shorn of the clauses which provided and cut out occupation for a Chief Judge, will, we hope, give satisfaction to the trading portion of the community.

Nor ought we to refuse recognition to the several measures which have been passed with a view to the better government of India. What the effect of them will be it is impossible to foretell. We owe them to the joint statesmanship of Sir Charles Wood and Lord Carnarvon—and in part, no doubt, to the suggestion of Lord Stanley. Both Houses of Parliament, conscious that they were ill-qualified to discuss them very critically, took them upon trust. We sincerely hope they will be found to answer their professed ends, and that they will have the effect, as described in her Majesty's speech on the prorogation of Parliament "of opening more largely employment in the public service to the European and native inhabitants of India; of improving the means of legislation; of furthering the ends of justice; and of promoting the contentment and well-being of all her Majesty's Indian subjects."

The mercantile portion of the public will accept with considerable pleasure the Act providing for the improvement of harbours on the British coasts, and for relieving merchant shipping from passing tolls. Those who are interested in the progress of agriculture will derive satisfaction from the Act for facilitating arterial drainage—while the great body of labourers, whether in town or country, will find some benefit conferred upon them by the Act for improving the administration of the law relating to the relief and the removal of the poor, which converts a residence of three years into a settlement. A few minor measures of social amelioration, the most prominent of which is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Post-office savings banks scheme, have filled in, as it were, the interstices of the Session.

The manner in which both Houses of Parliament have dealt with foreign politics during the Session has been most commendable. If at its opening, the Conservative leaders displayed an unfriendly feeling towards the Kingdom of Italy, and, towards its close, Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel, too much countenanced therein by our Foreign Secretary, evinced a rather irritant suspicion of France, we are bound to remember that the Peers, on the two or three occasions on which they discussed the affairs of other nations, did so in a respectful, generous, and liberal spirit, and that the Commons, fearful of exacerbating animosities which they had done nothing to provoke, abstained most resolutely from debating questions in which, nevertheless, they felt the liveliest interest. The Government and the Legislature have treated other peoples with a delicacy of consideration which would have rendered them most popular had it been evinced as well towards their own. This ought they to have done, and not to have left the other undone. However, the policy of non-intervention is firmly establishing itself at our Foreign-office, and we devoutly pray that it may not be departed from even when our iron-clad navy and unrivalled

artillery shall have secured to us, in the judgment of a somewhat fussy and suspicious House of Commons, the supremacy of the sea.

DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

THE first great battle between North and South has been won by the Secessionists. After nine hours' hard fighting, during which the Government troops appear to have behaved with great gallantry, and to have obtained possession of three of the Confederate batteries, General Johnston came up with a large reinforcement, and converted an expected victory into a disastrous rout. A panic seized the Northerners, and they fled in wild disorder, hotly pursued by their foes as far as Fairfax Court House, and leaving in their hands rifled artillery, ammunition, baggage, and small arms, as well as the road up to Alexandria. The last telegrams announce that the loss of men sustained by the defeated does not exceed a thousand, and it is assumed, but upon what data we are left uninformed, that as many as double or treble that number of Southerners were put *hors de combat*—but the announcement and the assumption, even if they were both reliable, would do very little towards diminishing the extent of the disaster. The *morale* of the Northern army has, for the present, been destroyed—its equipments have passed into the possession of their enemies—General Scott's combinations have all been thrown out of gear, and his plan of the campaign has, for aught we can tell, been riddled. For the rest of the year, it can hardly be doubted, he will have to contend with serious disadvantages.

The event will be regarded in England with deep concern. Her sympathies are unquestionably with that section of the American people represented by the Government at Washington. Nor do these sympathies spring from any misapprehension of the issue at stake. No well-informed man in this country supposes that the Northerners are aiming at the suppression of slavery, confidently as a few of them may anticipate that the emancipation of the negroes may be hastened by the present war. Most of us, it is true, have given some entertainment to the hope that one of the results of the contest will be to set bounds to the area of slavery, and, by stinting it in the nourishment it seems to require, to starve it out in the course of years. We are well aware, however, that this is far from being the direct object of the war. We see clearly enough that the North has been forced into this fratricidal struggle by the unbounded insolence, the unprincipled ambition, and the premeditated faithlessness of the politicians of the South, who, without the least shadow of necessity, refused to be governed by the solemn decision of the United States' people, and asserted a claim which could not have been conceded without shattering the basis upon which a popular government must needs rest. We may not have the same interest, nor the same belief, as the Americans themselves have in the grandeur of their "manifest destiny." We discern no great evil—rather the reverse—in the separation of the South from the North, could it only be effected by mutual arrangement. But we do discover in the determination of any section either to wield the government or to rebel, the germs of intolerable tyranny on the one hand, and of anarchy on the other—and we cannot see how the people of the United States can preserve a Federal organisation in any shape unless they effectually "crumple up" such determination. Hence, our judgment and our wishes went with the North—for it is impossible to sympathise with the minority when they declare that they will observe the constitution only so long as they are kept by means of it at the head of public affairs.

Possibly, the views and hopes we hold in common with the North incline us to exaggerate somewhat the calamity of their defeat. There is no room to doubt the decisiveness of the victory gained by the Southerners, much as there may be to suspect that it will prove of no avail to them. We cannot by any force of the will transmute the character of the event itself. We deplore it as a present evil, earnestly as we desire that good may come out of it. We had hoped for quite other tidings—we had been led to expect them—we were ready to welcome them. The news of the total rout of General McDowell's army, has produced, we are told, "a profound sensation" in America. It is deeply felt even here. A disaster is a disaster whatever it may ultimately lead to. We deplore it as such, for, with our extremely limited discernment of the probable future, we cannot descry the compensatory results which may hereafter change our views of the character of the event. It seems dark enough now, though, no doubt, it will be found to have its side of light. We realise the misfortune—the lesson it may teach we can but dimly conjecture.

Of course, it would be absurd to augur the character of the campaign from this first deci-

sive reverse of the Unionists. But, assuredly, the event discloses several unpropitious symptoms. Mr. Russell's letter to the *Times*, of which we have given copious extracts, presents a photograph of the *morale* of the Grand Army of the North, or rather of the volunteer portion of it, but little calculated to inspire confidence for the future. Had General Beauregard acquired correct information of all that was going on in his front, it is probable he would have been in possession of Washington before now. That the disaster was not more serious than it was—and it was serious enough—was due, not to the firmness and tenacity of the troops under General McDowell, but to the concealment of their disorder from the knowledge of the enemy. The lines on the Potomac from which the Grand Army advanced, are now reoccupied. The *debris* of the flying regiments has been collected, and will be reorganised. The inflation and self-sufficiency of the Northerners will, probably, for a time at least, be abated. Popular impatience and intolerance, which forced General Scott upon a premature advance, will, for the future, we hope, cease to dictate military movements to military commanders. The unexpected check received by the Unionists will evoke a sterner, and, we fear we may add, a more savage determination to punish the Secessionists—and the war, now commenced in earnest, will be waged by both sides with relentless purpose.

Where the matter will end it is vain to conjecture. The world has probably seen enough to be convinced that, whatever may be the chance of arms, the Union is gone for ever. The Government at Washington may re-occupy its captured fortresses and recover its stolen property; but it can never again re-unite the South with the North. Nor is it desirable that it should do so. Its present aim is to vindicate that supremacy which the Secessionists have defied. For this it has ample resources, should popular enthusiasm render them available for a sufficient length of time. This done, it will be compelled to negotiate such arrangements as will be rendered necessary by a final separation from the South. It will, in any event, have to gulp down some of that pride which, for a long time past, has made America a troublesome and disagreeable neighbour. It will certainly not fulfil its "manifest destiny." It will not carry into effect the Monroe doctrine. But, apart from the South, we entertain good hopes that the Northern Republic will purify itself of the rascaldom which now settles on its surface, and hides its real virtue; and instead of a vapouring, hectoring, quarrelsome community, made up of heterogeneous peoples, and covering the whole continent of North America, we shall see, or our children will, a sober, intellectual, virtuous, and religious Republic, far more limited than now in territorial area, but far less tormented by rowdiness, and standing far higher in self-respect, and in the respect of all other nations. Every reverse which does not break the spirit of the North will help to place its noisier and more turbulent elements in their true position, and to bring to the front, from which they should never have allowed themselves to be driven, the quiet lovers of law, order, freedom, and progress.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

THE struggle for the additional seat which the Legislature has recently given to South Lancashire promises to be one of surpassing interest. It will decide without mistake the question whether the boasted Conservative reaction is a reality; and whether that populous industrial district, which has heretofore been the mainspring and mainstay of all the great movements which have, for the last quarter of a century, helped to enlarge the liberties of the country—free-trade, popular rights and religious freedom—is in future to become the ally of reaction and bigotry. At present the Tory party enjoy a monopoly of the representation of South Lancashire. At the last general election, profiting by divisions and supineness of the other side, they wrested the two seats from the Liberals. They are now bent on securing the third. Audacity is their motto. It has served them in many a recent struggle. It may, by the help of tenants-at-will, serve them again.

To our thinking the honour of this great constituency is concerned in this struggle. Had they never thrown the weight of their influence into the scale of enlightened legislation it would have been otherwise. But South Lancashire has shown itself strong enough to declare itself on the side of Liberal progress, and we cannot yet believe that it will now deliberately betray the cause with which it has been so honourably identified, and forswear those principles by the triumph of which it has risen to greatness. The putting forward Mr. Turner at the present moment is a demand on them to help to restore to power

those who for the last quarter of a century have fought the battle of monopoly in every form.

There is in this case, happily, no mistake as to the sentiments or claims of the candidates who now seek the suffrages of South Lancashire. Mr. Charles Turner is a political nobody—a man whose creed is simply a negation, who glories in being a log to check the progress of the tide. He comes forward as the champion of political stagnation. He and friends having derived all possible advantage from the great free trade struggle, now coolly ask the electors of South Lancashire to trample under foot those who fought and bled to achieve that victory. That there may be no mistake, Mr. Entwistle, the Chairman of Mr. Turner's Committee, avows that "this must be considered a party struggle." The standard of Toryism is unfurled, not in Suffolk or Lincolnshire, where the voice of the squire and landlord can alone be heard, and progress is but another name for revolution, but in a district that is pre-eminently identified with progress, and that owes its prosperity to a successful resistance to class legislation.

Mr. Cheetham, on the other hand, is identified with South Lancashire, with its commercial interests, with its recent history. He long and faithfully represented the county throughout the crisis of its struggles for free trade. He proved himself an upright, assiduous, independent representative—one who, having no aristocratic ties, no motives of personal advancement, and seeking neither place nor power, gave his time and energies to the service of the public.

It is of good omen that all sections of the Liberals of South Lancashire are united in support of Mr. Cheetham. While the Tory candidate confines his public appearances to select meetings, his opponent frankly throws himself upon public support, and is visiting in succession every district of the county. Unable to resist the tide of popular feeling, the Tories are doing their best to revive dissension amongst Mr. Cheetham's supporters, and to alarm the constituency by the cry of "The Church in danger!" because the Liberal candidate is favourable to the total abolition of Church-rates. Mr. Turner, having no particular views, except opposition to all reforms, has been induced to come forward as the champion of the union of Church and State, and is rallying the clergy of the district to his support. Nothing could better reveal the desperate state of the Tory cause than this stale device. That it will not succeed we fully believe, but we have no objection to this question, though not one of present legislative importance, being well ventilated. The Liberation Society could not have a better friend than Mr. Turner; and if, in raising this issue, he and friends are playing with edged tools, it is their own look out.

There can be no doubt that the struggle for the new seat for South Lancashire will be a severe one. Mr. Cheetham has to contend against the combined influence of landlords and priests. That great constituency has now a glorious opportunity of recovering its position as the exponent of enlightened progress. A great issue is at stake, a fitting candidate is now before the electors, and we shall be much disappointed if the growing enthusiasm in favour of Mr. Cheetham do not carry him in at the head of the poll.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The steamship Canada brings advices of a great battle having been fought at Manassas. The following telegram, published on Monday, though to some extent incorrect, gives a general description of the great event:—

The Federal army, under General M'Dowell, has sustained a disastrous defeat.

Early on the morning of the 21st, the whole of the Federal army advanced on the Confederate batteries at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction. Great bravery was displayed by the Federal troops, and after nine hours' fighting they succeeded in capturing three of the Confederate batteries, but with heavy loss on both sides. At this time General Beauregard is reported to have been reinforced by General Johnston with 25,000 men. The Confederates then attacked the Union army, and drove them in disorder from the field. A panic from some cause seized the Federal troops, and the whole army fled in open disorder towards Washington. General M'Dowell endeavoured to rally his troops at Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, but found it impossible to check their retreat. The road from Centreville to Alexandria was strewn with men wounded or fallen from exhaustion. The Confederates pursued as far as Fairfax. The whole of the Federal artillery of rifled cannon, and the Rhode Island battery, with large quantities of arms, stores, and small arms, were captured by the Confederates. The Federal loss is

estimated at from 500 to 2,000 men. Many colonels and officers of all grades were killed. The Confederate loss is also stated to be heavy.

The Confederate army at Manassas Junction is reported to number 90,000 men. The whole of the Federal army has fallen back to Alexandria. The defences round Washington have been reinforced, and are stated to be strong enough to resist any attack by the Confederates. Reinforcements from all parts of the country have been telegraphed for from Washington.

The repulse has created a profound sensation.

(LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.)

NEW YORK, July 25.

Most vigorous preparations are being made by the Federal Government for a renewal of offensive operations. The Government have already accepted 80,000 fresh troops since the defeat at Manassas. The Federalists report their loss to be less than 1,000 men, while that of the Confederates they estimate at between 3,000 and 4,000, including a great number of officers.

General Johnston is reported to be killed.

REPORTS OF THE LOSS EXAGGERATED.

A Washington telegram of the 23rd, in the Boston journals, gives the following later particulars of the state of affairs:—

Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed fell short of 1,000. The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after passing Bull's Run. Colonel Einstein, of the Pennsylvania 26th, returned to the battle-field about eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac. He reports the field clear, and not an enemy in sight. The state of affairs at Alexandria does not seem to indicate that we hold a position more advanced than before the march began. No person is allowed to pass beyond the lines, which seem to be four or five miles. The utmost excitement continues in Alexandria, and the citizens seem to anticipate an advance of the rebels within forty-eight hours. It is known, however, that Manassas Railway is unobstructed as far as Springfield, and the London Road as far as Camp Union is also unobstructed. No official returns of the dead and wounded have yet been made out.

It may safely be stated that no Federal troops in a body are either at or south of Fairfax Court-house. General M'Dowell is at Arlington. Some batteries and single pieces of artillery, supposed to have been lost, are being brought in safely. Among the pieces thus far recovered are the 32-pounder rifled guns.

The troops are fast becoming reorganised. The President and the Secretary of War are vigorously organising a powerful army. Within the last twenty-four hours over 60,000 fresh men, with a number of batteries of artillery, have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the national capital. The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

The following despatch was received in New York from Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22.

In reply to your despatch, I am happy to be able to say that our loss is much less than was at first represented, and the troops have reached the forts in much better condition than we expected.

The department is making vigorous exertions to concentrate at this point an overwhelming force, and the response from all quarters has been truly patriotic. A number of regiments have arrived since last evening.

There is no danger of the capital nor of the Republic.

THE SECESSION ACCOUNT.

Curiously enough the Confederate Government appears to have had no idea for some time of the disastrous flight of the Federal army. The following telegrams have been published:—

RICHMOND, VA., July 21.

(Via New Orleans, July 22, 1861.)

A fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this morning, and became general about twelve. It continued till about seven, when the Federalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field. Sherman's battery of Light Artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give details to-night.

RICHMOND, via New Orleans, July 22.

The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night in statement, owing to the confusion following the victory at Manassas, I refrained mentioning them, being fearful of giving causeless pain to anxious hearts. General Beauregard and staff are safe. General Beauregard's horse was shot under him. General Johnston commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiercest attack. General Beauregard commanded the right. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took the command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre engaged a portion of the enemy's forces, and decided the fortunes of the day. No other reliable reports are received, but are hourly expected. It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Generals Scott, Patterson, and M'Dowell, and it is reported that the latter is slightly wounded.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The special correspondent of the Times was present at the action, or, rather, witnessed the flight that followed, and sends a deeply interesting letter of more than eight columns. Writing on the 19th of July, two days before the action, he says that it was within the range of possibility that a disastrous battle might place the capital in the hands of the Confederates; and the news that the latter had passed Bull's Run, a small river which flows into the Potomac below Alexandria, crossing the railroad from that place, was a proof that Fairfax Court House had been abandoned for a reason. An estimate is given of the strength of the Federal and Confederate armies in the field. The effective strength of M'Dowell's force is stated at 30,000 men, sixty field pieces, and about ten squadrons of cavalry.

The division under General Patterson is about 22,000 strong, and has three batteries of artillery attached to

it; and General Mansfield, who commands the army of Washington and the reserve watching the Capitol, has under him a corps of 16,000 men almost exclusively volunteers. General M'Dowell has also left a strong guard in his entrenchments along the right bank of the Potomac, guarding the bridges and covering the roads to Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church. The division in military occupation of Maryland under General Banks, most of which is concentrated in and around Baltimore, consists of 7,400 men, with some field guns. The corps at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, under General Butler, is 11,000 strong, with two field batteries, some guns of position, and the fortress itself in hand. General Lyon, who is operating in Missouri with marked success, has about 6,500 men. General Prentiss at Cairo commands a division of 6,000 men and two field batteries. There are besides these forces many regiments organised and actually in the field. The army under the command of General Beauregard at Manassas Junction is estimated at 60,000, but that must include the reserves, and a portion of the force in the entrenchments along the road to Richmond, in the immediate neighbourhood of which there is a corps of 15,000 men. At Norfolk there are 18,000 or 20,000, at Aquia Creek 8,000 to 9,000, and Johnson's corps is estimated at 10,000, swollen by the debris of the defeated column. The railways from the South are open to the Confederates, and they can collect their troops rapidly, so that it is not at all beyond the reach of probability that they can collect 150,000, or 160,000 men in Virginia, if that number is not now actually in the State. In cavalry they have a superiority, but the country is not favourable for their operations till they approach Richmond. In field artillery they are not so well provided as the Federalists. They have, however, a great number of heavy batteries and guns of position at their disposal. Food is plentiful in their camps; the harvest is coming in. In general equipments and ammunition the Federalists have a considerable advantage. In discipline there is not much difference perhaps in the bulk of the volunteers on both sides, but the United States' forces have the benefit of the example and presence of the regular army, the privates of which have remained faithful to the Government.

On the 22nd Mr. Russell describes what he personally witnessed on the preceding day, but withholds details of the actual conflict. He thus sums up his opinion:—

In the first place, the repulse of the Federalists, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatever beyond the mere failure—which politically was of greater consequence than it was in a military sense—but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat on their lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a cowardly rout—a miserable, causeless panic. Such scandalous behaviour on the part of soldiers I should have considered impossible, as with some experience of camps and armies I have never even in alarms among camp followers seen the like of it. How far the disorganisation of the troops extended I know not; but it was complete in the instance of more than one regiment. Washington this morning is crowded with soldiers without officers, who have fled from Centreville, and with "three months' men," who are going home from the face of the enemy on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The streets, in spite of the rain, are crowded by people with anxious faces, and groups of wavering politicians are assembled at the corners, in the hotel passages, and the bars. If in the present state of the troops the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, turning the works at Arlington, the Capitol might fall into their hands. Delay may place that event out of the range of probability.

As early as the 19th there were reports of a severe check sustained by General Tyler on the right at Bull's Run, but it was only a skirmish in which there were but six killed and thirty-seven wounded. Mr. Russell, resolved to see for himself, started early on Sunday morning, the 21st, in a buggy, and with a led horse to be used in case of need for Centreville, distant about twenty-five miles south-west of Washington. When near Fairfax Court House they heard the roll of cannon. This was about 9.30, and soon after the party met a whole regiment—the 4th Pennsylvania—marching disorderly from the scene of action. "We're going home," said an officer, "because the men's time is up. We have had three months of this work." Soon they reached the disputed territory just abandoned by the Confederates, covered with *alam* defences, and evidently intended to allure the Federalists to Manassas Gap. "The Confederates had it much at heart to induce their enemy to come to the strongest place to attack them, and they succeeded in doing so." Fairfax Court-house, a poor straggling village, was reached about noon. It was held by a reserve of M'Dowell's force about 1,000 strong. The houses were in ruins. As they advanced toward Centreville, still some seven miles off, they passed vehicles with senators inside, stores carts, and straggling soldiers. Mr. Russell and his companions drove to the top of the hill where were carriages full of legislators and politicians drawn up as if at a country race. One contained a lady with an opera glass, and on the slope was a regiment with stacked arms, engaged in looking at and commenting on the battle below.

THE SCENE OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The landscape in front was open to the sight as far as the ranges of the Alleghanies, which swept round from the right in blue mounds, the colour of which softened into violet in the distance. On the left the view was circumscribed by a wood, which receded along the side of the hill on which we stood to the plain below. Between the base of this hill, which rose about 150 feet above the general level of the country, and the foot of the lowest and nearest elevation of the opposite Alleghanies extended about five miles, as well as I could judge, of a densely-wooded country, dotted at intervals with green fields and patches of cleared lands. It was marked by easy longitudinal undulations, indicated by the form of the forests which clothed them, and between two of the more considerable ran small streams, or "runs," as they are denominated, from the right to the left. Close at hand a narrow road, descending the hill,

went straight into the forest, where it was visible now and then among the trees in cream-coloured patches. This road was filled with commissariat waggons, the white tops of which were visible for two miles in our front.

On our left front a gap in the lowest chain of the hills showed the gap of Manassas, and to the left and nearer to us lay the "Junction" of the same name, where the Alexandria Railway unites with the rail from the west of Virginia, and continues the route by rails of various denominations to Richmond. The scene was so peaceful a man might well doubt the evidence of one sense that a great contest was being played out below in bloodshed, or imagine, as Mr. Seward sometimes does, that it was a delusion when he wakes in the morning and finds there is civil war upon him. But the cannon spoke out loudly from the green bushes, and the plains below were mottled, so to speak, by puffs of smoke and by white rings from bursting shells and capricious howitzers. It was no review that was going on beneath us. The shells gave proof enough of that, though the rush of the shot could not be heard at the distance. Clouds of dust came up in regular lines through the tree-tops where infantry were acting, and now and then their wavering mists of light blue smoke curled up, and the splutter of musketry broke through the booming of the guns. With the glass I could detect now and then the flash of arms through the dust clouds in the open, but no one could tell to which side the troops who were moving belonged, and I could only judge from the smoke whether the guns were fired towards or away from the hill. It was evident that the dust in the distance on our right extended beyond that which rose from the Federalists. The view towards the left, as I have said, was interrupted, but the firing was rather more heavy there than on the front or right flank, and a glade was pointed out in the forest as the beginning of Bull's or Poole's Run, on the other side of which the Confederates were hid in force, though they had not made any specific reply to the shells thrown into their cover early in the morning. There seemed to be a continuous line, which was held by the enemy, from which came steady solid firing against what might be supposed to be the heads of columns stationed at various points or advancing against them.

AN OLD FRIEND.

In the midst of our little reconnaissance Mr. Vizetelly, who has been living and, indeed, marching with one of the regiments as artist of the *Illustrated London News*, came up and told us the action had been commenced in splendid style by the Federalists, who had advanced steadily, driving the Confederates before them—a part of the plan, as I firmly believe, to bring them under the range of their guns. He believed the advantages on the Federalist side were decided, though won with hard fighting, and he had just come up to Centreville to look after something to eat and drink, and to procure little necessities, in case of need, for his comrades. His walk very probably saved his life. Having seen all that could be discerned through our glasses, my friend and myself had made a feast on our sandwiches in the shade of the buggy; my horse was eating and resting, and I was forced to give him half an hour or more before I mounted, and meantime tried to make out the plan of battle, but all was obscure and dark. Suddenly up rode an officer, with a crowd of soldiers after him, from the village. "We've whipped them on all points!" he shouted. "We've taken their batteries, and they're all retreating!" Such an uproar as followed. The spectators and the men cheered again and again, and cries of "Bravo!" "Bully for us!" "Didn't I tell you so?" and guttural "hoos" from the Deutschland folk and loud "hurroos" from the Irish.

BEGINNING OF THE PANIC.

Riding on horseback Mr. Russell came to a small bridge across the road where the drivers of a set of waggons with the horses turned towards him were endeavouring to force their way against the stream of vehicles setting in the other direction.

By the side of the new set of waggons there were a number of commissariat men and soldiers, whom at first sight I took to be the baggage guard. They looked excited and alarmed, and were running by the side of the horses—in front the dust quite obscured the view. At the bridge the currents met in wild disorder. "Turn back! Retreat!" shouted the men from the front. "We're whipped, we're whipped!" They cursed and tugged at the horses' heads, and struggled with frenzy to get past. Running by me on foot was a man with the shoulder-straps of an officer. "Pray what is the matter, Sir?" "It means we're pretty badly whipped, and that's a fact," he blurted out in puffs, and continued his career. I observed that he carried no sword. The teamsters of the advancing waggons now caught up the cry. "Turn back—turn your horses" was the shout up the whole line, and, backing, plunging, rearing, and kicking, the horses which had been proceeding down the road reversed front and went off towards Centreville. Those behind them went madly rushing on, the drivers being quite indifferent whether glory or disgrace led the way, provided they could find it. In the midst of this extraordinary spectacle an officer, escorted by some dragoons, rode through the ruck with a light cart in charge. Another officer on foot, with his sword under his arm, ran up against me. "What is all this about?" "Why we're pretty badly whipped. We're all in retreat. There's General Tyler there badly wounded." And on he ran. There came yet another, who said, "We're beaten on all points. The whole army is in retreat."

Still there was no flight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation. The writer got his horse up into the field out of the road, and went on rapidly towards the front. There were soon evidences of

A DISORDERLY FLIGHT.

Soon I met soldiers who were coming through the corn, mostly without arms; and presently I saw firelocks, cooking-tins, knapsacks, and great coats on the ground, and observed that the confusion and speed of the baggage-carts became greater, and that many of them were crowded with men, or were followed by others, who elung to them. The ambulances were crowded with soldiers, but it did not look as if there were many wounded. Negro servants on led horses dashed frantically past; men in uniforms, whom it were a disgrace to the profession of arms to call "soldiers," swarmed by on mules, chargers, and even draught horses, which had been cut out of carts or

waggons, and went on with harness clinging to their heels, as frightened as their riders. Men literally screamed with rage and fright when their way was blocked up. On I rode, asking all "What is all this about?" and now and then, but rarely, receiving the answer, "We're whipped;" or, "We're repulsed." Faces black and dusty, tongues out in the heat, eyes staring—it was a most wonderful sight. On they came like him—

—who having once turned round goes on,
And turns no more his head,
For he knoweth that a fearful fiend
Doth close behind him tread."

But where was the fiend? I looked in vain. There was, indeed, some cannonading in front of me and in their rear, but still the firing was comparatively distant, and the runaways were far out of range. As I advanced the number of carts diminished, but the mounted men increased, and the column of fugitives became denser. A few buggies and light waggons filled with men, whose faces would have made up "a great Leporello" in the ghost scene, tried to pierce the rear of the mass of carts, which were now solidified and moving on like a glacier. I crossed a small ditch by the roadside, got out on the road to escape some snake fences, and, looking before me, saw there was still a crowd of men in uniforms coming along. The road was strewn with articles of clothing—firelocks, waist-belts, cartouch-boxes, caps, great coats, mess-tins, musical instruments, cartridges, bayonets and sheaths, swords and pistols—even biscuits, water-bottles, and pieces of meat. Passing a white house by the road side, I saw, for the first time, a body of infantry with sloped arms marching regularly and rapidly towards me. Their faces were not blackened by powder, and it was evident they had not been engaged. In reply to a question a non-commissioned officer told me in broken English, "We fall back to our lines. The attack did not quite succeed." This was assuring to one who had come through such a scene as I had been witnessing. I had risen, I suppose, about three or three and a-half miles from the hill, though it is not possible to be sure of the distance; when, having passed the white house, I came out on an open piece of ground, beyond and circling which was forest. Two field pieces were unlimbered and guarding the road; the panting and jaded horses in the rear looked as though they had been hard worked, and the gunners and drivers looked worn and dejected. Dropping shots sounded close in front through the woods; but the guns on the left no longer maintained their fire. I was just about to ask one of the men for a light, when a sputtering fire on my right attracted my attention, and out of the forest or along the road rushed a number of men. The gunners seized the trail of the nearest piece to wheel it round upon them; others made for the tambrils and horses as if to fly, when a shout was raised, "Don't fire; they're our own men;" and in a few minutes on came pell-mell a whole regiment in disorder. I rode across one and stopped him. "We're pursued by cavalry," he gasped; "They've cut us all to pieces." As he spoke a shell burst over the column; another dropped on the road, and out streamed another column of men, keeping together with their arms, and closing up the stragglers of the first regiment. I turned, and to my surprise saw the artillerymen had gone off, leaving one gun standing by itself. They had retreated with their horses. While we were on the hill I had observed and pointed out to my companion a cloud of dust which rose through the trees on our right front. In my present position that place must have been on the right rear, and it occurred to me that after all there really might be a body of cavalry in that direction, but Murat himself would not have charged these waggons in that deep, well-fenced lane. If the dust came, as I believe it did, from field artillery, that would be a different matter. Any way it was now well established that the retreat had really commenced, though I saw but few wounded men, and the regiments which were falling back had not suffered much loss. No one seemed to know anything for certain. Even the cavalry charge was a rumour. Several officers said they had carried guns and lines, but then they drifted into the nonsense which one reads and hears everywhere about "masked batteries." One or two talked more sensibly about the strong positions of the enemy, the fatigue of their men, the want of a reserve, severe losses, and the bad conduct of certain regiments. Not one spoke as if he thought of retiring beyond Centreville. The clouds of dust rising above the woods marked the retreat of the whole army, and the crowds of fugitives continued to steal away along the road. The sun was declining, and some thirty miles yet remained to be accomplished ere I could hope to gain the shelter of Washington. No one knew whither any corps or regiment was marching, but there were rumours of all kinds—"The 69th are cut to pieces;" "The Fire Zouaves are destroyed," and so on. Presently a tremor ran through the men by whom I was riding, as the sharp reports of some field-pieces rattled through the wood close at hand. A sort of subdued roar, like the voice of distant breakers, rose in front of us, and the soldiers, who were, I think, Germans, broke into a double, looking now and then over their shoulders. There was no choice for me but to resign any further researches. The mail from Washington for the Wednesday steamer at Boston leaves at 2:30 on Monday, and so I put my horse into a trot, keeping in the fields alongside the roads as much as I could, to avoid the fugitives, till I came once more on the rear of the baggage and store carts, and the pressure of the crowd, who, conscious of the aid which the vehicles would afford them against a cavalry charge, and fearful, nevertheless, of their proximity, clamoured and shouted like madmen as they ran. The road was now literally covered with baggage. It seemed to me as if the men inside were throwing the things out purposely. "Stop," cried I to the driver of one of the carts, "everything is falling out."—"You," shouted a fellow inside, "if you stop him I'll blow your brains out." My attempts to save Uncle Sam's property were then and there discontinued. On approaching Centreville a body of German infantry of the reserve came marching down and stemmed the current in some degree, they were followed by a brigade of guns and another battalion of fresh troops. I turned up on the hill half a mile beyond. The vehicles had all left but two—my buggy was gone. A battery of field guns was in position where we had been standing. The men looked well. As yet there was nothing to indicate more than a retreat, and some ill-behaviour among the waggons and the riff-raff of different regiments. Cen-

treville was not a bad position properly occupied, and I saw no reason why it should not be held if it was meant to renew the attack, nor any reason why the attack should not be renewed, if there had been any why it should have been made. I swept the field once more. The clouds of dust were denser and nearer. That was all. There was no firing—no musketry. I turned my horse's head and rode away through the village, and after I got out upon the road the same confusion seemed to prevail. Suddenly the guns on the hill opened, and at the same time came the thuds of artillery from the woods on the right rear. The stampede then became general. What occurred at the hill I cannot say, but all the road from Centreville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of the runaways of an utterly demoralised army. Drivers flogged, lashed, spurred, and beat their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams, and ran by the side of the road; mounted men, servants, and men in uniform, vehicles of all sorts, commissariat waggons thronged the narrow ways. At every shot a convulsion as it were, seized upon the morbid mass of bones, sinew, wood, and iron, and thrilled through it, giving new energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from itself. Again the cry of "Cavalry" arose. "What are you afraid of?" said I to a man who was running beside me. "I'm not afraid of you," replied the ruffian, levelling his piece at me and pulling the trigger. It was not loaded or the cap was not on, for the gun did not go off. I was unarmed, and I did go off as fast as I could, resolved to keep my own counsel for the second time that day. And so the flight went on. At one time a whole mass of infantry, with fixed bayonets, ran down the bank of the road, and some falling as they ran must have killed and wounded those among whom they fell. As I knew the road would soon become impassable or blocked up, I put my horse to a gallop and passed on towards the front. But mounted men still rode faster, shouting out, "Cavalry are coming." Again I ventured to speak to some officers whom I overtook, and said, "If these runaways are not stopped the whole of the posts and pickets into Washington will fly also!" One of them, without saying a word, spurred his horse and dashed on in front. I do not know whether he ordered the movement or not, but the van of the fugitives was now suddenly checked, and, pressing on through the wood at the roadside, I saw a regiment of infantry blocking up the way, with their front towards Centreville. A musket was levelled at my head as I pushed to the front:—"Stop, or I'll fire." At the same time the officers were shouting out, "Don't let a soul pass." I addressed one of them and said, "Sir! I am a British subject, I am not, I assure you, running away. I have done my best to stop this disgraceful rout (as I had) and have been telling them there are no cavalry within miles of them." "I can't let you pass, Sir!" I thought me of General Scott's pass. The adjutant read it, and the word was given along the line, "Let that man pass!" and so I rode through, uncertain if I could now gain the Long-bridge in time to pass over without the countersign. It was about this time I met a cart by the roadside surrounded by a group of soldiers some of whom had "69" on their caps. The owner, as I took him to be, was in great distress, and cried out as I passed, "Can you tell me, Sir, where the 69th are? These men say they are cut to pieces." "I can't tell you," "I'm in charge of the mails, Sir, and I will deliver them if I die for it. You are a gentleman and I can depend on your word. Is it safe for me to go on?" Not knowing the extent of the débacle, I assured him it was, and asked the men of the regiment how they happened to be there. "Share, the Colonel himself told us every man to go off on his own hook, and to fly for our lives," replied one of them. The mail agent, who told me he was an Englishman, started the cart again. I sincerely hope no bad result to himself or his charge followed my advice. I reached Fairfax Court House; the people, black and white, with anxious faces, were at the doors, and the infantry were under arms. I was besieged with questions, though hundreds of fugitives had passed through before me. At one house I stopped to ask for water for my horse; the owner sent his servant for it cheerfully, the very house where we had in vain asked for something to eat in the forenoon. "There's a fright among them," I observed, in reply to his question respecting the commissariat drivers. "They're afraid of the enemy's cavalry." "Are you an American?" said the man. "No, I am not." "Well, then," he said, "there will be cavalry on them soon enough. There's 20,000 of the best horsemen in the world in Virginia." Washington was still eighteen miles away. The road was rough and uncertain, and again my poor steed was under way; but it was no use trying to outstrip the runaways. Once or twice I imagined I heard guns in the rear, but I could not be sure of it in consequence of the roar of the flight behind me. It was most surprising to see how far the foot soldiers had contrived to get on in advance. After sunset the moon rose, and amid other acquaintances I jogged alongside an officer who was in charge of Colonel Hunter, the commander of a brigade, I believe, who was shot through the neck, and was inside a cart, escorted by a few troopers. This officer was, as I understood, the major or second in command of Colonel Hunter's regiment, yet he had considered it right to take charge of his chief, and to leave his battalion. He said they had driven back the enemy with ease, but had not been supported, and blamed—as bad officers and good ones will do—the conduct of the General—"So mean a fight I never saw." I was reminded of a Crimean general who made us all merry by saying after the first bombardment, "In the whole course of my experience I never saw a siege conducted on such principles as these." Our friend had been without food, but not, I suspect, without drink—and that, we know, affects empty stomachs very much—since two o'clock that morning. Now, what is to be thought of an officer—gallant, he may be, as steel—who says, as I heard this gentleman say to a picket who asked him how the day went in front, "Well, we've been licked into a cocked hat; knocked to—." This was his cry to teamsters, escorts, convoys, the officers, and men on guard and detachment, while I, ignorant of the disaster behind, tried to mollify the effect of the news by adding, "Oh, it's a drawn battle. The troops are reoccupying the position from which they started in the morning." Perhaps he knew his troops better than I did. It was a strange ride, through a country now still as death, the white road shining like a river in the moonlight, the trees black as ebony in the shade; now and then a figure flitting by into the forest or across the road—frightened friend or lurking foe, who could say?

Then the anxious pickets and sentries all asking, "What's the news?" and evidently prepared for any amount of loss. Twice or thrice we lost our way, or our certainty about it, and shouted at isolated houses and received no reply, except from angry watch-dogs. Then we were set right as we approached Washington by teamsters. For an hour, however, we seemed to be travelling along a road which in all its points far and near was "twelve miles from the Long-bridge." Up hills, down into valleys, with the silent, grim wood for ever by our sides. Now and then, in the profound gloom, broken only by a spark from the horse's hoof, came a dull but familiar sound like the shutting of a distant door. As I approached Washington, having left the colonel and his escort at some seven miles on the south side of the Long-bridge, I found the grand guards, pickets' posts, and individual sentries burning for news, and the word used to pass along, "What does that man say, Jack?" Begorra, he tells me we're not het at all—only retreating to the old lines for convenience of fighting to-morrow again, Oh, that's iligant! On getting to the *leve de pont*, however, the countersign was demanded: of course, I had not got it. But the officer passed me through on the production of General Scott's safeguard. The lights of the city were in sight and reflected on the waters of the Potomac, just glistened by the clouded moon, shone the gay lamps of the White House, where the President was probably entertaining some friends. In silence I passed over the Long-bridge. Some few hours later it quivered under the steps of a rabble of unarmed men. At the Washington end a regiment with piled arms were waiting to cross over into Virginia, singing and cheering. Before the morning they received orders, I believe, to assist in keeping Maryland quiet. For the hundredth time I repeated the cautious account, which to the best of my knowledge was true. There were men, women, and soldiers to hear it. The clocks had just struck 11 p.m. as I passed Willard's. The pavement in front of the hall was crowded. The rumours of defeat had come in, but few of the many who had been fed upon lies and the reports of complete victory which prevailed could credit the intelligence. Seven hours had not elapsed before the streets told the story. The "Grand Army of the North," as it was called, had representatives in every thoroughfare, without arms, orders, or officers, standing out in the drenching rain. When all these most unaccountable phenomena were occurring I was fast asleep, but I could scarce credit my informant in the morning, when he told me that the Federalists, utterly routed, had fallen back upon Arlington to defend the capital, leaving nearly five batteries of artillery, 8,000 muskets, immense quantity of stores and baggage, and their wounded and prisoners in the hands of the enemy!

Mr. Russell throws out a few hints as to the cause of this serious repulse:—

The truth seems to be that the men were overworked, kept out for twelve or fourteen hours in the sun, exposed to long-range fire, badly officered, and of deficient regimental organisation. Then came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this army, so constituted, out of action in face of an energetic enemy who had repulsed it. The retirement of the baggage, which was without adequate guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, was misunderstood and created alarm, and that alarm became a panic, which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy, and on the opening of their guns on the runaways.

The New York correspondent of the *Times*, who writes a day later than Mr. Russell, sends the following interesting communication:—

This news came like a thunderclap upon the people of New York. The morning papers had been issued in the usual "sensation" style, with half a column of the largest type, giving the details of a supposed victory over General Beauregard, and nine-tenths of New York, not taking the trouble to read those details with care, believed it. About 11 o'clock came the first news of defeat in the form of a telegram from Washington, to the effect that General McDowell was retreating on Washington in good order. By common consent all business was suspended. Men gathered in crowds about the various newspaper offices, and as fast as news was received from Washington "extras" were issued and short condensed bulletins were posted. I cannot picture in any of the ordinary language applicable to individual feeling the deep sense of public loss and wrong that followed. It was not that many or most of the readers had lost a friend or acquaintance in some one of the many New York regiments that were more than decimated in the fight. These feelings, however natural, seemed forgotten in the greater public loss—the loss, according to the first accounts, which have since been much modified, of General McDowell's command and his artillery—the demoralization of the fine army that had moved from Washington a few days before, and that had fought so gallantly only the day before. Yet, even when estimating the loss at these gigantic proportions, there was no disposition to submit to the greater loss of the free institutions and liberties of this country by yielding to an armed conspiracy for their overthrow. The military enthusiasm, which was beginning to flag under the great drain upon it, was excited anew. The 7th Regiment, which was mustered out of service a month since, met at their armoury as soon as they could be got together, and are now ready for fresh service if wanted. Several of the fire companies took steps to fill up the ranks of the Fire Zouaves, sadly thinned by the battle. A new regiment, nearly ready, was filled up and sent on by the next train to Washington, and the several recruiting stations, which have been doing a poorish business for a few weeks, became again the scenes of active work.

The same writer thus summarises the latest news from Washington:—

Bad as the panic was, it appears to have been unknown to the enemy. General McDowell and his officers appear to have succeeded in keeping the rear in order and covering the retreat. The loss of artillery, though serious, is not as large as was at first reported, and appears to have been caused by the lack of horses to remove the guns, rather than by the energy and activity of the enemy. About 40 of the baggage-waggon were left behind from the same cause. The loss of men as the stragglers come in is found to be much less than was reported by the fleet-footed volunteers and civilians who headed the flight. The army is once more in the position from which it moved on Tuesday last, minus

some of its artillery and waggon, some of its best soldiers, several, alas! of its best officers, and plus considerable experience.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate, on the 22nd, passed a bill to provide for iron-clad ships and floating batteries, and the joint resolution providing for a Board to examine the Stevens' floating battery at Hoboken also passed. The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of persons found in rebellion against the Government was passed, after being amended so as to include slaves. Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was at first objected to, but subsequently passed, declaring that the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union are paramount duties, and that "no disasters shall discourage us from their performance."

While the members of the House were receiving the first and most disastrous intelligence, the venerable Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, rose in his seat and offered the following resolution, which was, on a division, adopted—the first clause by a vote of 121 yeas to two nays, and the remainder by a vote of 171 yeas to two nays:—

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms round the Capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the unity with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The disaster at Bull's Run had reanimated the volunteer spirit, and thousands of fresh troops had offered their services to the Government.

General Banks, in command at Baltimore, had found it necessary to arrest several persons of Secessionist tendencies, so great was the rejoicing at the Federal defeat in that city.

Several vessels which had put into Northern ports reported having been chased or overhauled by privateers. On the 7th of July the schooner *S. J. Waring* was seized by the Jefferson Davis, which put a prize crew of five men on board, after taking the captain, mate, and two seamen of the schooner on board the privateer. On the 16th of July, when off Charleston, the steward, a coloured man, named Tilman, taking advantage of the prize crew being asleep, killed three of them with a hatchet and threw them overboard, and, having intimidated the other two, managed to navigate the schooner to New York. The brig *Cuba*, bound from Trinidad for London, captured by the Sumter, had been recaptured by the captain (Strout) and taken into New York.

At Pensacola the Confederates were actively engaged throwing up more batteries.

The Southern Congress had been opened at Richmond by President Davis. In his message he says that the crops are very abundant—supposed to be adequate to two years' consumption, and that fifty millions of dollars had been subscribed to the loan.

On the 1st inst., the Montgomery (Alabama) City Council adopted the following resolution:—

That a tax be and is hereby levied on all property belonging to alien enemies living out of the Confederate States, both real and personal, said tax to amount to five per cent. on assessed value of real estate in the city limits, on personal property, consisting of negroes, a tax of twenty dollars on negro men, 100 dollars on women, five dollars on children, and where it consists of stock in corporations, a tax of eight per cent., and that the clerk be instructed to collect said tax.

General McClellan, who has nearly cleared Western Virginia of armed rebels, has been ordered to Washington, and General Fremont, it is said, will join the forces also at that point. General Banks will supersede General Patterson.

Congress had not modified the Morrill tariff. The chief alterations are a large increase of the duty on sugar, molasses, and spices, and the establishment of a very high rate upon tea and coffee, and a few other articles hitherto free, but exempting goods on shipboard bound to the United States and goods in public stores from the new provisions.

General Mansfield had issued the following important order:—

Head-quarters, Department of Washington. Fugitive slaves will under no pretext whatever be permitted to reside or be in any way harboured in the quarters and camps of the troops serving in this department; neither will such slaves be allowed to accompany the troops on the march. Commanders of troops will be held responsible for a strict observance of this order.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Times* of Saturday published the first of a series of "Letters from the South," written by its special correspondent, commencing as far back as the middle of June. The blockade of Southern ports, he says, despite all assertions and pretences to the contrary, has produced already much inconvenience, and will cause serious mischief in the South.

As soon as the stock of merchandise, provisions, wines, clothing, boots, tea, coffee, and such articles, now in the South is exhausted a powerful test will be applied to the statement that the South can supply itself, and can produce all that it wants. Already, for example, there is an outcry against the scarcity of salt. When the salting season comes what will become of the meat? And without salt pork what will become of the negroes? They are contented, it is said, at present. But hunger would be with them, as with the white race, a most effective motive of ill-feeling and dissatisfaction. The people at the South feel this; they are "raising" plenty of corn,

but they are afraid of the results of the want of salt; without it chickens will be scarce about negro cottages next spring. No meat is readily eaten by the negroes except pork. They do not consider beef or mutton as meat at all in our sense of the term. Of almost equal importance with pork to them for many months of the year is tea to the negroes' masters. Of course they can do without it, but the absence of the familiar and valued article from their tables and glasses will prove a minor misery of life to the habituated, which can only be understood by those who are living among the American people. . . . All things are dear, except the raw material of food, at present. For an ordinary black silk hat I was charged at New Orleans 12 1/2 Cs. 6d., a linen slop coat cost nearly 12; for making flannel shirts I paid 9s. 6d. a-piece, and the flannel alone was as dear as the best shirt in London. Common cotton socks are sold at 3s. 6d. a pair; other articles are dear in proportion. Butter and wheat flour will be things of the past on many city tables. As to the sugar planters, ruin seems certain if they can find no market for their produce.

Mr. Russell reviews the course of the war thus far and the advantages gained by the North—Fort Pickens retained, Richmond threatened, Fortress Monroe held and sending forth an aggressive army, Harper's Ferry re-occupied, and Virginia slowly receding into United States territory. The design of General Scott would appear to be, for the present, to get his own troops well in hand, to drill them, to accustom them to act together—to form officers out of clerks and merchants, lawyers, editors, and reporters,—and to cover his front all the while so effectually as to permit the enemy to gain nothing by his inactivity. [It now appears that the General has been overruled by public clamour.] The British denizens of the South suffer great hardships, and our Consuls are besieged with applications for help to enable them to get away. The following is given as a specimen:—

The morning I left New Orleans a British sailor appeared at the Consul's door in great distress. He had received a severe wound in the arm in our service in the last war, and at the close of it shipped on board a merchantman, which was blockaded in Mobile. While there the wound broke out afresh, and he was sent to the hospital. But the hospital after a time was closed for want of funds, and Mr. Magee had furnished the sailor with the means of getting over to New Orleans, and with a letter to Mr. Mure, asking him to get a passage to Canada for the bearer. The man was shipped off, and arrived at New Orleans with his chest. No sooner had he set foot on the shore than the police were upon him and sought to take him into custody. Why? Because he was a man of colour, and therefore was a criminal and an offender against the laws of the State, inasmuch as he was not owned by anybody! Under the promise of going straight to the Consul he was permitted to get his chest on a cart, for which the driver asked all the money he had left, and when he came to the door a policeman was following him to see he did not halt or diverge on his journey. His chest contained only some old clothes and such nautical waifs and strays as Jack generally crams into his box. He had no money—Mr. Mure could not by any means get him a passage to Canada. There was no place for him to go in the city. If at large he would be sent to prison, and so Mr. Mure had to send him to some hospital, of which he is a governor or subscriber, and will, no doubt, be put to trouble and expense on his account, which it is not fair to impose on a consular officer.

If a few gentlemen will only begin the movement for the relief of these unfortunates they will do immense good. There are hundreds of deserving British subjects desirous of getting to Canada at this moment.

Mr. Russell treats at some length of the difficulties of the slavery question. He says:—

There are some few people who talk about re-settling the South by negro proprietors, now slaves; these are blatant lunatics or very wicked idiots. Others there are who desire, very kindly, to make an arrangement with England by which our colonies could be supplied with labour, and who wish to make a bargain with us for the receipt of a population of 4,000,000 of black people. When they are in a condition to do so perhaps it may be time to characterise the transaction as it would deserve. No one that I ever heard of proposes to receive the negroes into the Northern States, though, perhaps, they might be allowed to go further, and fare worse in Canada. Victorious, the North will have to encounter, on the very threshold of the Temple of Peace, a foe more terrible than war. Is there in all the wise heads of the world one who can solve the knot without the use of the sword? And when the sword has done its work, what next? There is the eternal negro tripping up the foot of Alexander as he returns his blade to the sheath. Can any one devise a scheme for the deportation of 4,000,000 souls? Why such an emigration was never heard of! The hordes of Huns and Goths and Vandals—the swarming floods of Scythian races, which rolled their tides over Europe, presented no such masses and no such scenes as would be witnessed in the execution of any scheme of the kind; and, except by the spontaneous action of the States, there is little hope of any gradual extinction or absorption of the race, and if it be not done gradually it can scarce be done at all.

The treatment of slaves by their masters varies. As a general statement, it may be asserted they are not ill-used in the districts where they are dear, and where their produce is valuable. Where the masters are rich, the estates large, the incomes certain, and all struggles with the forest and with adversity are over, liberty to the slave seems idleness. Generally the negroes are kept studiously aloof from towns and their civilisation, and to their simple perceptions the words "strike" and "combination" are unknown.

If the chattel character of the slave were removed, if he could be made as the Saxon churl or the recent Russian serf—*adscriptus glebe*—much of the odious character attached to American slavery would be removed, although there would remain the abstract wrong and the concrete—the danger of an extension or impetus to the slave trade at every increase of territory or augmentation of profits. The feudal system, as it is here called, is,

perhaps, not worse in America to-day than it was in the days of the Conqueror in England, and if the Americans are content with the comparison of their Republic to-day with the kingdom of England in that time, one has not much to say on that point.

There can be no yeomanry where slavery prevails. The inevitable tendency of the system is to create great capitalists, who buy up slaves and lands, and extinguish the smaller white proprietors.

It must be admitted there is so far good for the slave in this feature of the system, that, if held completely as a beast of burden and a labour machine by the large proprietor, he is better treated by him, although on a far lower footing, than by the poor white who is struggling to make a few bales of cotton out of ill-tilled and inferior land. The crookes who hold on to their little patches of land by the Mississippi are regarded by their wealthier neighbours as very bigoted and unreasonable, because they will not sell their land, and yet, acre after acre, it is slipping away from them. As a curious fact, I may mention that among the lowest order of these settlers, some of whom, indeed, are considered as squatters by the sugarcaneocrats, I met one Unionist, a doctor, who exercised such influence, or said he did, in several parishes in Louisiana, that he could poll two to one for Union as against Secession; but Dr. Cottam was, nevertheless, quite ready to take the field against the Federal forces. In no place does greater objection to universal suffrage—unpopular as it is, in private conversation at least, over most of the States—exist than in the South.

The Southern planters can bear no rival near the throne. With all their individual charms of manner, easy demeanour, hospitality, and good breeding, there is at the bottom of their whole system, as there is at the base of Secession, a gross materialism. The *Times* correspondent will not admit that this is a strife between free and slave labour. Wherever the former can thrive, it is as sure of finding its way as water its level.

While defence to the swamp instead of war to the knife, seems the present war cry of Southern patriots, there are symptoms of an aggression not unlikely to prove equally fatal to friends and foes, and this is *repudiation*. In the case of State bonds, railroad debentures, *et id genus omne*, it may be difficult to discriminate between the innocent European and the inimical Northern holder of securities so readily transferable.

The British capitalist, therefore, who has laboured under the delusion—not dispelled by the financial ethics of Mississippi—that State bonds carried with them the family guarantee of the entity of the United States Government, may now discover that, like the butcher of Eastern fable, he has trusted a magician, and that the Southern department of his strong box contains but withered leaves. The proprietary and creditors of Southern railways must for some time to come suffer a similar disenchantment. I was assured by an intelligent Northern railway president that England and the Northern States had built all the Southern railways, and that for the past ten years or more the planters whose property they had advanced, had invested all their profits in fresh land and negroes, as a more lucrative outlay than any "internal improvements."

The correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes on the same subject:—

It was the long accommodation given to Southern merchants by the jobbers of the great Northern cities that has caused nearly all the distress now prevalent in this usually prosperous section of the country. There was owing from South to North and West, when this civil war broke out, over 200,000,000 dols., nearly all of which has been repudiated, and scarce a fraction of it is ever likely to be paid. It is the shock of this tremendous loss that has temporarily paralysed the North; but the ultimate consequences of so dishonest a mercantile policy must necessarily be many years of complete prostration for the South.

The same writer gives some instances of the deplorable complications consequent on the civil war—members of the same family on opposite sides:—

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President, a Kentucky woman, extensively connected in the South, has brothers and cousins and nephews all in arms against the Federal Government, and she herself has been unjustly accused of sympathy with the Secession cause. The best answer to the insinuation is afforded by a late gift of deadly weapons from her to the loyal men of her native State, accompanied by a letter, in which she says:—

I rejoice in the consciousness that at this time, when the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all that we have of happiness and glory are rudely assailed by ungrateful and perfidious hands, the State of Kentucky, ever true and loyal, furnishes to the insulted flag of the Union a guard of her best and bravest sons. On every field the prowess of Kentuckians has been manifested. In the holy cause of national defence they must be invincible.

That doesn't sound like treason to her husband and the Union he has been elected to maintain. Mrs. Lincoln's peculiar associations in this matter have many sad parallels. Captain Henry Adams, of the frigate *Sabine*, has had two of his own boys, who are with General Bragg at Pensacola, within range of his guns for several months; his daughter is the most undutiful little rebel imaginable; and yet another son is a loyal lieutenant on the steam-frigate *Niagara*. The brothers and their father are liable at any moment to fall by each other's hands. The captain of the Brooklyn, a brave and honourable man, but "whose only claims to respectability," the *New Orleans Delta* says, "rest upon his marriage to a Virginian lady," also has a son in the Confederate army. A prominent Secessionist of Louisiana has a nephew still true to the stars and stripes aboard the *Niagara*. Commander Porter, a Northern man by birth, who made the South his home, has one son a commodore in the Federal navy, and another son and grandson in the Secession ranks. The venerable John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has just had two sons—one a colonel, the other a lieutenant—cashiered from the regular army for open adhesion to the Confederacy.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* gives the following sketch of General M'Clellan, the hero of the late victory:—

The selection of this officer for the duties that have

been assigned to him was a particularly fortunate one. He graduated from West Point with honour, about the time of the beginning of the Mexican war. He early distinguished himself there, as well by his gallantry in the field as by his coolness and skill in making a reconnaissance, and by his thorough knowledge of the scientific branches of his profession. Notwithstanding the slow line of promotion in the American army, he came out from the war a Captain of Dragoons. For a while he was employed upon the Atlantic stations, but soon he found his way to that most trying of all services, but grave of all hopes—the Western department—where most of the highly educated officers of the army of the United States spend their lives, far from civilization, in a constant struggle with the Indians. During the siege of Sebastopol it was determined to send hence to the Crimea a military commission of examination and inquiry. Captain M'Clellan was selected to accompany two officers older and higher in rank than himself, and performed his work to the entire satisfaction of the Government. Soon after his return the Illinois Central Railroad Company tempted him by a high salary to leave the army for their service, as their vice-president, and thence he was taken to be the president of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Here the Governor of Ohio found him when the war broke out, and made him a Major-General of the Ohio troops. On the recommendation of General Scott, who knew his value, young as he was (for he is but five-and-thirty), he was appointed a Major-General in the regular army of the United States, and assigned to the most important post in Western Virginia. How well he has done his work his own four despatches, received at head-quarters in four successive days, will best show.

THE BARON DE VIDIL.

The *Times* gives some information showing the nature of the defence which will be set up by the Baron on the trial, which will take place at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, commencing on the 19th inst.

On the day the occurrence took place the Baron states that he and his son were on the most friendly terms, and they agreed to ride to Claremont to pay a visit to the Comte de Paris, and the other members of the late French Royal family who are residing there, and they afterwards agreed to go to visit the Duc d'Aumale, at Orleans House; on the way the Baron asked his son to stop and dine with him at Hampton, but he, without assigning any reason, refused to do so, and the Baron was very much annoyed at the obstinate manner in which he persisted in his refusal. Nothing particular, however, occurred until they arrived in the lane where the transaction took place, and here, either by accident or design the young gentleman struck his father somewhat sharply with his riding-whip. The consequence was that the Baron, under the influence of momentary excitement, struck his son two severe blows on the head with the butt-end of his own whip, but he had no idea that he had inflicted any serious injury upon his son. Young De Vidil is of very weak and nervous temperament, and there appears to be no doubt that when he first applied for a warrant against his father he had not the most remote idea of charging him with committing a felonious assault upon him, and that his object in seeking the protection of the law was that he might not be liable to any further attacks of violence from his father. After the occurrence had taken place the Baron says he treated the matter so lightly that he hardly even thought of it, and his journey to Paris was quite unconnected with the affair. It was here that he first became aware that a charge of some kind or other had been made against him in England, and he at once and voluntarily took the steps which led to his being brought in custody to England.

The same journal gives definite information with regard to the property to which the Baron's son was entitled, and the interest the Baron de Vidil had in this property.

It appears that by the marriage settlement executed upon the marriage of Susannah Jackson, the late baroness, with the Baron de Vidil, a sum of 20,000*l.* was vested in trustees, who were to pay the interest upon this sum to the baroness during her life, and after her decease to pay over the interest to her husband, the Baron. The marriage settlement went on further to direct that upon the death of the Baron the principal sum of 20,000*l.* should be paid over to such issue of the marriage as should attain the age of twenty-one years, to be equally divided, and in case of there being no such issue the money was then to be paid over to Miss Sarah Jackson, a sister of the deceased lady, or her issue. With regard to a further sum of money, in which the Baron de Vidil was supposed to have an interest, it appears that by a will and codicil of Mr. John Jackson, the father of the late baroness, a sum of 10,000*l.* was bequeathed to Alfred John de Vidil, the Baron's son, upon his coming of age; that sum has been paid to him, and is now at his absolute disposal, and the Baron de Vidil would have no interest whatever in this money, unless in the event of his son dying without making a will, or bequeathing it to him by such an instrument.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

According to the programme of the Royal progress as already sketched out, the Queen is to reach Balmoral about the 2nd of September. The Royal family will be that time be joined by Prince Alfred.

We believe Earl Granville is the minister selected to attend her Majesty during her approaching trip to Ireland. The 20th is about the date the Queen will leave Osborne, but the day has not been finally determined on.—*Court Journal*.

The remains of the late Duchess of Kent were on Thursday removed in the strictest privacy from St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the mausoleum erected in the grounds at Frogmore. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family, passed the day in complete retirement.

We believe that we may state with certainty that Lord Elgin has been appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India. This ap-

pointment has long been contemplated, and is itself an explanation of the fact, which excited some remark at the time, that Lord Elgin obtained no office during the late change in the Ministry.—*Times*.

The Queen is to reach Balmoral about the 2nd of September. The Royal Family will by that time be joined by Prince Alfred.—*Court Journal*.

The Chapel in Buckingham Palace is to be pulled down and entirely reconstructed on a larger scale.

The customary Ministerial whitebait dinner, which invariably precedes the adjournment of Parliament, took place on Wednesday evening at the Trafalgar, Greenwich. There were present—Viscount Palmerston, the Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir George C. Lewis, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Ripon, Viscount Bury, the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, Lord Clarence Paget, the Right Hon. W. Hutt, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, the Attorney-General, Mr. G. O. Oliver, Mr. E. H. K. Hugessen, Hon. Henry W. B. Brand, Mr. Whitbread, Hon. Captain Drummond, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. Grey, Mr. C. S. Fortescue, Captain C. Eden, Mr. T. G. Baring, &c. The party proceeded to Greenwich in a steamer from Hungerford Bridge engaged expressly for the purpose.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left St. James's-square for Knowsley-park, Lancashire, for the autumn.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the knighthood of the new Indian Order upon Lord Combermere and Sir Charles Pollock. Lord Combermere, before he entered upon the theatre of his principal exploits in the Peninsula, served with Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, against Tippecoo Sultan, and was "especially distinguished" at the battle of Mallavelly, fought in 1799. After a long career of success in Europe he returned to India, and gained fresh honours by the siege and storm of Bhurtpore in 1826. Sir George Pollock served under Lord Lake at the battle of Deig and the capture of Bhurtpore in 1805, in the first war in Nepal; in the first war in Burmah, and in command of the army which relieved Sir R. Sale and avenged the disasters of Cabul in 1841.

Mr. Juland Danvers, of the India-office, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to succeed the late Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., as Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies.

The Government has promptly complied with the wish that a British Consul should be appointed to Abbeokuta, on the west coast of Africa. T. C. Taylor, Esq., has been chosen for the office.

On Monday a Privy Council was held at Osborne, at which were present the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Russell, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Earl of St. Germans, and Viscount Sydney. At the council the Royal speech on closing the session of Parliament was submitted and approved. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen. M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of her Majesty. Mr. Roundell Palmer, Solicitor-General, was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Earl Russell, and received from the Queen the honour of knighthood. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen.

The last accounts received as to the health of the Bishop of Durham state that his lordship had undergone a change for the worse, and that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. H. A. Herbert has written to the *Kerry Post*, contradicting, as entirely without foundation, the rumours that he was about to be elevated to the peerage, and that there would consequently be a vacancy in the representation of the county of Kerry.

Miscellaneous News.

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—From a parliamentary return issued on Saturday, it appears that the number of pupils on the rolls of the above schools for the last quarter of 1860, and whose religious denominations had been ascertained, was 548,138, of whom 30,863 belonged to the Established Church, 456,582 were Roman Catholics, 59,086 Presbyterians, leaving 2,607 others. The total number on the rolls within the year is estimated at 804,000.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The Postmaster-General has taken the first public step towards the establishment of the Post-office Savings Banks, under the 24 Vic., cap. 14, by the appointment of the comptroller of that department. The gentleman selected to fill this office is Mr. Chetwynd, who for more than twenty years has been engaged in the Money Order Office, and who is known not only to have taken a very active part in the management of the Money Order Office, but also to have rendered material assistance in arranging, in conjunction with Mr. Soudamore, the receiver and accountant-general of the Post-office, the details of the plan on which these banks are to be conducted.

THE CENSUS OF SCOTLAND.—The results of the census in Scotland were laid before Parliament on Wednesday. The total population of Scotland is

3,061,251, the females preponderating slightly, their numbers being 1,614,269, to 1,446,982, the number of males. The number of separate families is 679,025, the number of inhabited houses 393,289, the number of vacant houses, 17,167, that of houses building, 2,692. The number of children from five to fifteen, attending school, is 456,699. In every division the females preponderate over the males. The growth of the population since 1801 is indicated in Table IV. In that year it was 1,608,420; in 1811, 1,805,864; in 1821, 2,091,521; in 1831, 2,364,386; in 1841, 2,620,184; in 1851, 2,888,742; and in 1861, 3,061,251.

INCOMBUSTIBLE MUSLIN.—Mr. W. Odling, M.D., of Guy's Hospital, supplies the following recipe for rendering muslin dresses incombustible:—"Muslins, &c., steeped in a seven per cent. solution of sulphate of ammonia, or a twenty per cent. solution of tungstate of soda, and then dried, may be held in the flame of a candle or gas-lamp without taking fire. That portion of the stuff in contact with the light becomes charred and destroyed, but it does not inflame, and consequently the burning state does not spread to the rest of the material."

REPEAL OF THE PAPER-DUTY.—An influential deputation waited upon Mr. Milner Gibson on Wednesday, to present him with an address, thanking him for the exertions he had made to obtain the repeal of the paper-duty. Mr. R. Chambers and Mr. Francis having paid a high but just tribute to the eminent services rendered by Mr. Gibson in this now successful cause, the right hon. gentleman made a very graceful and appropriate reply. The deputation then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Ewart, and presented an address to that gentleman. [We regret to see that Mr. Ayerton's bill for doing away with the newspaper security system which passed the Commons has been dropped in the Lords in consequence of the opposition of Lord Redesdale.]

A TELEGRAPH CLERK KNOCKED DOWN WHILE AT WORK.—During the thunder-storm which raged on Thursday, an accident of rather a singular nature occurred at the Newry Telegraph-office. The electric fluid struck the magnetic wires on some part of the line, and the current at the time was conveyed into the office. The clerk in charge, who, at the same moment, chanced to be engaged at one of the instruments in the office, received such a severe shock that he was instantly prostrated to the ground, and appeared to be quite senseless for about a minute. He was, however, more frightened than hurt, as he only experienced a severe electric shock, as if from an extra-charged galvanic battery. The steel portions of the telegraph instrument were burned up, as if in a furnace.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT SCHEME.—The report of the Commissioners of the Thames embankment has been published, and the following paragraph contains the substance of their recommendation:—"Having regard to these and other considerations, we are of opinion that we shall best fulfil your Majesty's instructions and provide for the requirements of the public by establishing a spacious thoroughfare between Westminster-bridge and Blackfriars-bridge by means of an embankment and roadway; and that the new thoroughfare thus created should be continued on eastward from Blackfriars-bridge by a new street, according to the line formerly laid down by Mr. Bunning, the city architect, from the west end of Earl-street, across Cannon-street to the Mansion-house. Without such a street no relief whatever would be given to the crowded thoroughfares of Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's churchyard, and Cheapside." The road would be about 100 feet wide, and pierced with a low-level sewer. A space of about 120 feet will be left between the road and the river-wall, which the commissioners recommend should be laid out in gardens for the accommodation of the houses. The Templars are to have their own plot to themselves, a poor compensation for a road running just at the foot of their gardens, and shutting them out from the river.

NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.—The Bridge Commission have decided to erect a new bridge over the river at Blackfriars, to replace the ruinous Blackfriars Bridge, and have accepted the plan of Mr. Page. The bridge will consist of only three arches, the centre one being of the gigantic span of 280 feet, or 40 feet wider than the centre arch of the structure at Southwark. The two side arches will be 220 feet span each, but from the springing of the arch to the crown will only be a rise of 20 feet, which in a span of such extent only amounts to the most gentle curve. The cornice beneath the parapet is of an exceedingly bold and handsome design, with a parapet above of solid granite. The piers, however, form the most massive and noble looking features of the whole. These will be four in number, all of granite. Each on its extremity will be surmounted with a Doric column of polished red granite, 40 feet in height, 23 feet in diameter at base and capital, and no less than 18 feet diameter in the column. Each of these, though built hollow, will weigh upwards of 500 tons. Their capitals will reach to the summit of the bridge, and it is intended hereafter to surmount them with colossal groups of statuary. The whole structure will only be a few feet longer than the present bridge; but its width will be nearly double—namely, 76 against 42. There will be two footways of 14 feet wide, instead of as now two of 7. There will be two tramways of 84 feet each. These will be in the centre of the bridge, leaving two roadways of 16 feet each for the light traffic, and omnibuses going and coming. The cost of the new bridge is estimated at from 245,000*l.* to 250,000*l.*

Literature.

The Lost Tribes and the Saxons of the East and of the West; with New Views of Buddhism, and Translations of Rock-Records in India. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. London: Longman and Co.

AN inquiry after the Lost Tribes in the un-historic and fanatical spirit of some persons, who have made up their minds to identify them with some one particular people, in Kurdistan or Mexico, in Malabar or Afghanistan, would be very repulsive to us, and need no report to our readers. But Dr. Moore has investigated and written in another spirit. We may think he altogether overrates the importance of the subject, and may not be able to share his own interest in it; but we cannot fail to recognise the sincerity, the large reading, and the patient research, which he has brought to its treatment. He does not fall into the fundamental error we have adverted to: he looks for traces of the Lost Tribes not merely in particular peoples, but universally; remembering that the prophecies whose fulfilment he reverently seeks to ascertain, foretold that the Tribes should be "sown in the earth," be "swallowed up of the Gentiles," and be "scattered among all people from one end of the earth even unto the other." The general view he takes is, that the Israelites after the termination of their kingdom's history dwelt in Media, Mesopotamia and Assyria; but that the overflowing of the Scythians from the steppes of Tartary into those regions, led to their removal as a body into the land of the Tartars, and thence into all parts of the globe. But this view is narrowed by Dr. Moore to a single inquiry, namely, what evidences there are for the connexion of Israel with Scythia, India, and England. Whether or no he has made out his case for a discernible and direct descent of the Saxons from the Israelites, is altogether another thing; and we are bound to confess that his evidence for the influence of the dispersion of the Tribes on the formation of the Gothic and Saxon nations, and on the origination of Buddhism, has for us no higher force than great plausibility. Many a link necessary to the conclusion has its place supplied conjecturally, and many a fact is overweighted with the inferences it is attempted to make it carry. And after all, however interesting the question may be ethnologically, we should require to take an altogether different view both of the purposes of revelation and of the principles of the "New Covenant," before we could think it necessary to trace the scattered tribes for the sake of determining the relation of unfulfilled prophecy to the nations in which they are lost or swallowed up,—or before we could deem it important to establish for ourselves a title by blood to the blessing of Joseph. But Dr. Moore approaches the religious significance of his subject under the influence of opinions which we do not share with him; for we do not think that "the Jews rightfully expect their restoration" to Palestine,—we do not think that "the winding-up of the world's history is at hand,"—we do not believe that we are to regard a prophetic day as a thousand years, and, least of all, should we quote as an authority for such a theory the simple and sublime statement of St. Peter, "that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day"!

Dr. Moore's argument—the details of which we must not attempt to reproduce—seems to be this—the Saxons of the West have sprung from the Sakai or Sacæ of the East; and were impelled forward until they reached even England, known in India at a very early period as Sacana: that these Sacæ or Sakai-suna (Saxons) are admitted to have been the most important part of the Scythian nation; that the ten tribes colonised amongst the Scythians, and were blended with them in their migrations (?); and that these very Scythians were afterwards all called Sacæ (?); so that an Israel-Scythian people passes into a Scythian-Saksun people (?); and the Saksun is consequently connected with Israel, or the Lost Tribes. We have marked in the simplest manner the more uncertain steps of this reasoning, on which, however, the author has a show of facts to adduce. But again, it is said, the Sacæ may have derived their name from Isaac (?); and thus their name may preserve their descent: for, on the one hand, the word Sacæ is not otherwise satisfactorily accounted for by philologists; and, on the other hand, the name of Isaac, adopted by the house of Israel (?), does not require essentially the initial *I*: so that Dr. Moore thinks a connexion may be "assumed" between Israel and the Sacæ, in virtue of the

name Sac or Saac. But even yet further, the Sacæ, on arriving in India, about a hundred years after the return of the Jews from Assyria to Palestine, introduced a new religion, and that religion was known as Buddhism, and its founder was said to be Sakya: now, not only is there a connexion in name between its recognised founder and the people called Sacæ; but Herodotus names among the tribes of Media, and again among those of Scythia (to which the Sacæ belonged) the *Buddhi* (as Dr. Moore writes it), and thus a probability emerges that these may have been the Sacæ under another name, inasmuch as their religion is that of Buddha. But Dr. Moore's identification of the Median *Budii*, and of the Scythian *Budini*, with one another and with the *Buddhists* of Northern India, is altogether unsupported. The only particle of reasoning in its favour is, that one of the six tribes of Media named by Herodotus ought to represent the Israelites then dwelling there: but the selection of the *Budii* for that purpose is purely arbitrary, notwithstanding all that Dr. Moore says of the Baddhai of two of the Hebrew prophets. But, lastly, this Buddhist religion, on such interpretation as Dr. Moore gives to its doctrines, symbols, and monumental remains, is intimately related to the Hebrew religion, is, in fact, the earlier doctrines of revelation clothed in the forms of heathenism, but retaining everywhere its marks of derivation from a Hebrew people (?). On these grounds—which, in making them out, Dr. Moore has himself often spoken of with such doubtful words as "may," or "might," "assumed," "supposed," &c., but which he at last elevates to a much higher certainty than we can allow to them—he affirms "the demonstrated connexion of the Buddhists with the Israelites, and both with the Sacæ, and the Sacæ with the Saxons."

There are chapters on the Affghans, and on a more obscure but very interesting people, the Karens, which are designed to make out the still further diffusion of Israel through the nations of India, and their relation by that descent to ourselves. Much industry and pains have also been bestowed on the inscriptions of Girnar and Delhi: but the question must be remitted to antiquarians and scholars before we can accept the date here assigned them, or the interpretation put upon them; for, however ably Dr. Moore may have done his work, he will hardly claim anything like certainty for his views and conclusions. Of course much of the ground of his book has been covered by other inquirers, though with marked differences. In his firm grasp of the principle that the ten tribes cannot, according to prophecy, be preserved in any single people or single locality, he has avoided errors by which other writers have made the very name of the "lost tribes" a bugbear to sensible and well-read persons. But we can see no special moral value in even a demonstration that the absorption of Israel "in all nations," extends to ourselves amongst the "all." There may be service done in the defence of the minute truth of Scripture history, and of the forecasts of its prophecy, by a strong chain of evidence as to the penetration of Hebrew influence into the life of all nations, through the "sowing" in them of the tribes now lost to history; but Dr. Moore's book has too much that is conjectural and hypothetical to be of such service; and might, indeed, be handled somewhat to an opposite result by a strong-handed critical objector. If, however, there be any moral worth in the conclusion he invites us to accept, our readers shall gain it from his own words.

"We are Saxons. . . . we dwell upon all the borders of the world—the wonder of its peoples. But yet we are not the pure descendants of the sons of Isaac, not pure *Saksuns*, but rather, perhaps, a balanced mixture of extremes, the offspring of savages and wild-men, the outcasts of the family of Japhet, united with a Semetic race inured to the difficulties and dangers of a forest life, and contending for existence with beasts of prey and fiercer beings. But we believe that the savage worshipper of all the elements—most adored when in conflict—in thunder, tempest, and earthquake—has been tutored by admixture with wanderers of that race whose faculties had been of old most elevated by converse with divine and revealed truth. The blood of Israel has mixed with ours, and it may be that the admixture of eastern and northern souls has made the Saxons the most abstruse, the most metaphysical, the most tempted, the most daring, the most practical, and the most commanding people in the world. . . . Our right to the name of Saxon [Isaac's sons] is proved alike by our Oriental derivation, by the character of our nation, and by the fulfilment of the prophecies in our own persons. But still we are but partakers of a larger portion of the incidental blessings resulting from the wanderings of Israel, and not the literal Israel ourselves." (Pp. 121-2.)

"We are anxious to discover every possible trace of people having signs of connexion with the Sacæ, because they will again be connected together from one end of the earth to the other, if, as we believe, they are remnants of the Lost Tribes, for to them the promises of prophecy yet to be fulfilled in an especial manner belong. . . . They are all to become Christians, so far as to stand out in that name distinct from all the other nations, with a mutual understanding of their

relationship to one another, and with power to encompass the earth with their influence." (Pp. 355-6.)

We ought, perhaps, to say in conclusion, that we feel some doubt whether we have not given to the argument of the work more appearance of importance than it deserves; for, while it will be evident to any one conversant with the materials of the inquiry, that the so-called evidences adduced are far enough from being reliable, they acquire a coherence in such an abstract as we have roughly made, which they really do not possess when separately considered and tested by history and scholarship.

The Life and Letters of John Angell James: including an Unfinished Autobiography. Edited by R. W. DALE, M.A. London: J. Nisbet and Co.

THE publication of this memoir of one of the most distinguished preachers and most widely useful writers of our own time, has doubtless been expected with much hope that it would furnish to our pastors and theological students a profitable study of the formation of ministerial character, and of the discharge of ministerial duty. It is not likely, however, that even its most favourable readers will consider it to have any such value. At least it might have been anticipated that materials would be supplied for a portrait sketch, that should make Mr. James more familiar and more venerable to the multitudes who have honoured his name and labours. But we find his history to have contained so little incident, and his autobiography to be so deficient in all the elements and products of the interior life, that we hesitate to attempt such a delineation as alone is possible in the case; believing that it would have little interest, and would by no means heighten the popular estimation in which Mr. James is held. So disappointed, indeed, are we with this work, that we would gladly refrain from expressing any opinion of its substantial contents or of its literary execution, were we called to the duty solely by the fact of its having been sent to us for review. But various private communications received on the subject, and the personal feeling that the book is likely to produce an impression unfavourable to ministerial life amongst Dissenters, will not permit us to pass it by without a mild and friendly protest.

We think Mr. Dale has erred in the insertion of the whole of the autobiographical matter Mr. James had penned. He should have judged for himself of the desirableness of inserting unimportant reminiscences and trivial reflections, that could not possibly assist the portraiture of the individual life, while they might possibly challenge attention to the weak points of an estimable character. Few will be able to resist an impression of exaggerated self-esteem and complacency, which painfully steals over the reader in coming again and again on passages of self-assertion and egotistic modesty, such as may be instanced from pages 54 and 457, and which we do not quote because we do not desire to assist to spread any unfavourable impression. And surely all persons of delicate feeling will be repelled by the insertion of those passages of Mr. James's letters which refer to living names, and to incidents of recent occurrence which are scarcely public property. It should not have been allowed to the gentleman responsible for pp. 569-605 to cast a slur on his father's living brethren in the ministry—which some readers, neglecting the evidences in other places of the writer's right feeling, will consider a gross insult—by stating that, at a certain period, Birmingham "had no Dissenting minister possessed at once of sufficient geniality, amiability, mental endowments, and standing amongst his brethren, for Mr. James to find an intimate friend in;" and that "he was thus compelled for great part of his life to seek congenial minds among the clergy of the Establishment resident in his town, and he found such among them, and often said they were his true brethren, and the men he fraternised most with." Such a statement provokes reply; and another interpretation of the facts, at least in part, is almost forced to utterance, although one would willingly speak nothing of the dead but good.

Mr. Dale is conscious that he has introduced into this volume a section that may be omitted from any future memoir of Mr. James,—that relating to his own co-pastorate, and, we may add, to certain overtures for its termination by removal elsewhere. We only regret that it has been inserted at all; and that the letters to himself have been given in full, with their many particulars that, we are sure, only a sense of duty—a mistaken one, we think—could have made it tolerable to him to give to the world. We will not find further fault with the editor,—save to protest against some aimless passages of writing, that are *apropos* to nothing; as that on page 41, which, considering Mr. James's admitted want of learning and even of common culture, might well have been spared. Mr. Dale may have critics who are satisfied with his work, and who laud him for the very things that we condemn: but he will have none more sincerely respectful than ourselves, or more intensely in sympathy with the filial spirit of his performance, or more confident in his ability to make his book a thousand times better than it is, by reducing it one-half, and carefully revising and recasting the remainder. If a reconstruction of this memoir be not effected, then—we very regretfully must say—the sooner it is forgotten the better for all parties.

Where shall we go?—A Guide to the Healthiest and most Beautiful Watering Places in the British Islands. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With Maps and Engravings. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

JUST at this season we shall do a kind service to many of our readers by calling their attention to this excellently-compiled little volume. It contains an account, in alphabetical order, of every sea-side and inland watering-place of the least pretension in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Avoiding all diffuse descriptions, and all topographical and antiquarian matter, except so far as it is needful to set forth the recreations of the various places, it condenses all the information a visitor or tourist can desire, as to the scenery, character, climate, bathing facilities, religious provision, amusements, and general conveniences of more than a hundred and twenty places of resort that have charms and advantages which may be fairly weighed against each other by the help that is thus supplied. It has been enlarged and improved since the first edition; but some of the new matter is a little misplaced, as, e.g., in the case of Southport, by the insertion of a passage about the prevailing winds between a sentence which speaks of the soft *poolly* sands, and another which affirms that these do not interfere with the use of bathing machines. We found the former edition very useful and pleasant last year; and it guided us well to several places previously unvisited; and we have every confidence that the present revision will be found to supply almost all that it can be consulted for. No family accustomed to make a summer or winter visit to watering-places should fail to have a copy or to know its contents familiarly.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The English Gentlewoman: A Practical Manual for Young Ladies on their entrance into Society. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged.—*The English Matron: A Practical Manual for Young Wives.* Third Edition. (London: James Hogg and Sons.) These books seem to have made their public: and they are not without good sense, knowledge of life, and lofty social and religious feeling. But they are also in many respects weak; and give opinions that are of very questionable soundness. Does the writer really know "Society"? We cannot think works that try to cover the whole ground of sexual, relational, intellectual, moral, social, and religious life and duty for young ladies and young wives, with counsels and directions, with common places and proprieties, are likely to be found much more really useful than interesting; and they certainly are not the latter.—*The Christian Woman: Her Place and Power.* By Rev. ADOLPHE MONOD, D.D. London: T. Nelson and Sons. When a translation of Monod's Discourses on Woman was published by the Rev. W. G. Barrett, we invited our readers to make acquaintance with the most thoughtful, tender, genial, and sweetly pure of all representations by a man of the mission and life of woman. These discourses are here reproduced—the translation being by another hand apparently—in a very pretty form, suited to a gift-book or a school-prize. Every woman should read them. It is to the inherent beauty and power of these discourses that a person named Jessop owes the perpetuation of a volume bearing his name, which has daringly appropriated the whole of the matter and language of the great preacher, and constitutes the most striking instance that we know of literary fraud.—*Extracts from Lectures in Divinity*, by the late Principal HILL, on important subjects which are now engrossing the public attention. Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons. This little volume bears on the "Essays and Reviews" controversy; or rather, is intended to answer the flippant remark "that the Calvinist ignores almost the whole of sacred Scripture for the sake of a few verses," by showing, from the writings of an accepted Calvinist Divine, what the system really is, and that it rests on philosophical principles and on the whole tenor of Scripture. To this end certainly these well-selected passages will serve; but not all who are Calvinistic in theology would accept the special phase of Calvinism that appears in the late Principal Hill.—*Heaven our Home.* (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) A book suited to popularity; and considerably deserving it by thoughtfulness and scripturalness. There are always mourners who will seek and be soled by such a book, even though it be neither original nor intellectually strong. This is diffuse; but it has so deep a personal interest, from regarding Heaven under its social aspect, that it has more than common attractions for simple minds.

THE PERIODICALS FOR AUGUST.

It may be remembered that the July number of *Fraser* contained very serious charges against Queen Elizabeth, based on the despatches of the Bishop of Aquila, the Spanish ambassador in London, found in the archives of Simancas. Mr. Froude publishes in the August number further documents which clearly shows that the bishop believed, or rather reported to the Spanish Court, that the Virgin Queen had promised to marry the Earl of Leicester, was privy to the murder of Amy Robsart, and that England was in danger of a Catholic restoration. But is the evidence of this slippery diplomatist to be implicitly believed? The

Queen was, no doubt, weak and vain, but how comes it that for so long a time afterwards Cecil, a zealous Protestant, who is said to have unmasked this fearful conspiracy, retained her entire confidence? A. K. H. B. contributes an essay written with his usual subtlety and discursiveness on "Moral Veal," that is, the immature thought and sentiment of young men under five-and-twenty. The story of "Ida Conway" is brought to a close. The editor inserts, but refuses to endorse a paper on the "Causes of the Disruption of the American Union," the writer of which traces the present crisis to the too democratic institutions of the United States, and calls in question the purity of the motives of the Federalists. The wisdom of such an unsparing attack on our trans-Atlantic cousins at the present moment is very questionable.

Blackwood is rather flat this month. Such of its readers as may nervously avoid just now the article on "Mad Dogs"—which is, however, full of information,—may read with no little profit the essays on "Manners" and "Three Days in the Highlands." The story of "Norman Sinclair" is brought to a close in the present number, and a sketch of "Joseph Wolff," and reviews of "Vaughan's Revolutions in English History," and "Dr. Sommerville's Autobiography" fill up the literary department.

The *Cornhill Magazine* is very uneven. We have scarcely had the patience to glance at the opening chapters of the new and silly story of "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," or "The Roundabout Paper"—the very worst and purposeless of a series never much to our taste. On the other hand there is an able and vigorous defence of the United States Union, and the last of the series of admirable articles on our convict discipline, in which the writer shows good reason for adhering to his original opinion that the Irish system is superior in its reformatory influence to that of England. The illustrations of Westminster Hall characters—judge, counsel, jury, plaintiff, and defendant—are singularly graphic and life-like. We have read with great interest the new addition to Mr. Thackeray's story. "Philip" is really in love—this time with a penniless girl, and the scenes are depicted with great skill, and with that real sympathy for genuine sentiment which shines out amid all the author's wayward fancies and polished irony.

The *Englishwoman's Magazine* contains an eloquent tribute to the late Mrs. Browning and a further digest of the evidence taken before the Education Commission, as well as the evidence of ladies on poor relief. We are tempted to quote the following stanzas:—

"CROWN AND CROSS.

"It seemed a crown of cruel thorn,
It seemed a cross of bitter scorn,
I bent my suffering brow to wear,
I raised my feeble arms to bear.

"I might have cast away the crown,
But hands I loved had crushed it down,
And pressed its stinging points of pain,
Through quivering nerve, and bursting vein.

"I might have shunned the cross to bear,
But One—the Master—placed it there;
And failing the appointed task
No other service I might ask.

"As on my weary way I passed,
Ready to faint and fall at last,
The burden under which I bent
Became the staff on which I leant;

"And blossoms for the thorns had place,
Upon my head a crowning grace,
That brought me through the burning hours,
The cool and healing touch of flowers.

"My crown was love, maintained through loss,
And truth upheld through scorn my cross.

"ISA CRAIG."

The *Eclectic Review* has articles on "John Wesley," "Intellectual, Moral, and Physical Education" (a critical examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's last work), "Subsidiæ Brown," "The Incubation of Insanity," a caustic review of "Crispin Ken," the trashy novel which Mr. Mudie so wisely declined to help into notoriety, and other papers—all written in a critical spirit and with great liveliness of style. In the height of summer it is no mean merit that the editor of the *Eclectic* has produced a number which will be read with unflagging interest.

There is also great variety in the *Christian Spectator*, which opens with a well-written sketch of Henry Smith, the Puritan preacher in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Discussing the recent defeat of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, the sturdy *Spectator* proposes the formation of an association of persons pledged by their signatures to the peaceful refusal of the impost, in accordance with the suggestion thrown out by the *Times*. We fear the plan could not be carried out, and that it hardly meets the present exigencies of the case. Our opponents now offer to relieve from the payment of Church-rates on certain conditions all objectors, and if Dissenters would accept that compromise, a bill to carry it out would soon be

carried through the Legislature. Dissenters can, we think, more surely secure their object by thwarting these illusory proposals, and preparing to make a firm stand on behalf of abolition at the next general election.

The *Evangelical Magazine* has a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Falding, and an excellent table of contents that invite attention. Among them is a short and rather slight paper on "Supernaturalism," in reply to some of the arguments of Dr. Williams, one of the *Essayists*.—The letter-press of *Good Words* is very good. Dr. Guthrie and Dr. Macleod continue their respective stories, and Mr. Hollingshead has a thoughtful essay on "Ridicule"—but what could have induced the editor to admit so revolting an illustration as that of the "Dogs eating the flesh of Jezebel"?

We have received also the *Art Journal* (in which Mr. Heaphy concludes his interesting papers on the "Likenesses of our Lord," the *Cosmopolitan*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, the *Boy's Own Magazine*, the *Family Treasury* (an excellent miscellany for Sunday reading), the *Baptist Magazine*, and the *Homilet*, but have not space to notice them more fully.

Gleanings.

Game of all kinds is reported to be very plentiful and healthy on the Scotch moors.

The first part—from Abraham to Samuel—of the Rev. A. P. Stanley's "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," is announced.

A quaint picture of Whitfield preaching to a village congregation has been added to the National Portrait Gallery. The painter is J. Woolaston.

The prospectus has been issued of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* each. The board of direction comprises fourteen names of unquestionable standing in the mercantile world.

The new census has brought to light the fact that the population of the City of London has decreased twelve per cent. since 1851, having been at the latter date nearly 130,000, and being now only a little more than 113,000.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—An estimate, founded on the evidence of the Registrar-General before a Parliamentary Committee, makes the illegitimate births in England nine per cent. of the whole number of births.

ACCURATELY INDEXED.—In an index to a law-book, under the letter B, appears, "Best, Mr. Justice, his great mind." Turning to the page referred to we read, "Mr. Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for perjury."

TURKISH PALACE TREASURES IN LONDON.—A "large and valuable collection of mounted diamonds," dispatched from the royal palaces at Constantinople, is advertised for sale on the 8th and 9th inst. in London.

"CONSCIENCE MONEY."—In the year ending the 31st March last the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a very large amount in sums as "conscience money." The total was 10,218*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in the year.

Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish immediately a "Manual of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy," by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. Also, "A History of Learning and Literature in England," by George L. Craik, LL.D., Professor of the English Language in Queen's College, Belfast.

LORD RAGLAN'S WAR HORSE.—The following announcement of a sale at Tattersall's a few days since caused some excitement:—"By order of the Dowager Lady Raglan, the Arab horse presented to the late Lord Raglan by Omar Pasha, and ridden by his lordship during the Crimean campaign."

Mr. Murray has in the press the second volume of "The Life of Lord-Chancellor Shaftesbury," edited from unpublished family documents; the Lock papers, in the possession of Lord Lovelace, the Coventry papers, in the possession of the Marquis of Bath, from the French Foreign-office, the British Museum, and the State Paper-office, edited by W. D. Christie.

It is said that a post-mortem examination of Lord Campbell took place. This private proceeding is now becoming pretty public, and among other things the faculty speak of the enormous weight of the brain of the Lord Chancellor. It weighed fifty-three ounces and a quarter. Cuvier's was the largest ever known, being fifty-nine ounces, but not healthy like Lord Campbell's. The average weight of brain is forty-six ounces.

THE TISCHENDORF MANUSCRIPT.—We understand that in literary circles a rumour prevails that the manuscript now publishing by the Russian Government, under the direction of M. Tischendorf, purporting to be a MS. Bible of the fourth century, is not an ancient manuscript, but is an entirely modern production, written by a gentleman now alive, who will shortly take measures to establish his claim to the authorship. The manuscript is known as the *Codex Sinaiticus*, and has attracted a large amount of attention throughout Europe. Should the rumour prove correct, as we believe it will, the disclosures that will follow must be of the greatest interest to archaeology.—*Literary Gazette*.

HOW TO CARRY FLOWERS.—When sent by post nothing is better than wrapping them in oiled paper; when carried otherwise a piece of wet sponge fastened inside a wooden box, or layers of wet brown paper, or wet flannel as a lining to the box, or freshly-gathered cabbage-leaves with their under-side placed next the flowers, are unobjectionable. If the box is of tin well secured at the lid, then a source of constant moisture is less requisite, for the

leaves and flowers themselves will form an atmosphere of sufficient dampness for a short time. Another method which answers extremely well when flowers are gathered in dry weather, is, as soon as they are cut to throw them into a bag, like a carpet-bag, made of mackintosh. If the snap of such an article closes well, flowers will remain fresh all day long in a broiling sun, as some botanical travellers well know. The reason why such flowers are preserved is still the same—the air around them is damp. Tourists who hunt after wild flowers, or ferns, should provide themselves with a bag of this description.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER is not generally known. It dates as far back as the time of Pitt. Sir Robert Preston, a merchant, and M.P. for Dover, had a cottage at Dagenham, in Essex, whither he sometimes used to escape from the toils of political and mercantile life. His most frequent guest was Mr. Rose, Secretary to the Treasury. On one occasion the two invited their mutual friend, Mr. Pitt, who was then Premier, to join them. He was so pleased with his reception that he accepted an invitation for the next year. The meeting of the three friends became annual. Lords Camden and Farnborough joined the party a few years afterwards, and the place of meeting was transferred to Greenwich, and the cost of the entertainment was defrayed by the several guests, though Sir Robert always insisted upon providing buck and champagne. This meeting, at first purely gastronomic, with some modifications, soon became a regular established Ministerial dinner, always held at the end of the session.

Obituary.

DEATH OF LORD HERBERT.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of Lord Herbert of Lea. His lordship expired at Wilton House, near Salisbury, on Friday, at noon. The lamented nobleman was the only son of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, by his second wife, Catherine, only daughter of Simon Count Woronzow, who was for many years Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. His lordship was born at Richmond, Surrey, 16th September, 1810, so that he was in his fifty-first year. At the usual age he was sent to Harrow School, and on leaving it he entered Oriel College, Oxford, at which he was fourth class in classics in 1831. After the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, by which Wiltshire was given two additional members, Mr. Herbert, who had recently attained his majority, was returned to the first reformed parliament for the southern division of the county, in which his family had considerable political influence. He continued to represent the county in the House of Commons for nearly thirty years, up to his elevation to the House of Lords, at the commencement of the present session, on being created Baron Herbert of Lea. When the late Sir Robert Peel took office in the autumn of 1841, Mr. Herbert accepted the post of Secretary of the Admiralty, and discharged the duties of that office up to February, 1845, when he removed from the Admiralty to succeed Sir Thomas Fremantle as Secretary-at-War, when he was made a Privy Councillor, which office he held up to the dissolution of Sir Robert Peel's administration in July, 1846. Mr. Herbert supported the repeal of the corn laws, and the free trade measures of the Government. Mr. Herbert then left the Conservative party, and associated himself with the Peelite party. He remained out of office until the Earl of Aberdeen was at the head of the Government in December, 1852, when he again resumed his former office of Secretary of War, and became a member of the Cabinet. For a few weeks before the break of Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, in 1855, he was Colonial Secretary. On the formation of the present Government he was appointed Secretary of State for War, and only finally resigned that office last week. Few public men have gained the respect and esteem of a wider circle of friends than the deceased peer. His affable and conciliatory manners were regarded with respect even by his political opponents. The late Lord Herbert married August 12, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Charles Ashe A'Court, C.B., by whom he leaves a family of six children, four sons and two daughters; his eldest son, George Robert Charles (now Lord Herbert), having completed his eleventh year last month.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

THORNTON.—July 27, at 76, Church-road West, Islington, the wife of Mr. W. H. Thornton, of a daughter.

HARRY.—August 5, the wife of the Rev. Nicholas Harry, of Bournemouth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LONGWILL—HARVEY.—May 4, at the Independent Chapel, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, William Hamilton Longwill, Esq., of Ballarat, and late of Greenock, Scotland, to Adelaide Mary, youngest daughter of the late Joel Harvey, Esq., of Cornwall.

MILL—ARLAND.—June 21, at Oshawa, by the Rev. R. Thornton, Mr. Edward Mill, Jun., to Adeline, youngest daughter of the late Charles Arland, Esq., of Oshawa, Canada West.

KENDALL—MILLEN.—July 18, at the New College Chapel, Hampstead, by the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. Henry Kendall, Independent minister, to Miss Margaret Millett, both of Darlington.

DAVEY—RUSHLEIGH.—July 18, at the Congregational Chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., Mr. Henry Davey to Miss E. A. Rushleigh.

PLUMMER—WALKER.—July 25, at St. Peter's Church, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Andrews, Eli, second son of Robert

Plummer, Esq., stuff merchant, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. H. W. Walker, bookseller, of that town.

PHIPPS—KING.—July 30, at Union-street Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. T. N. Gouley, Mr. Samuel Phipps, late of Longcroft, Herts, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. T. H. King, 18, Clarence-square, Brighton.

JOB—THOMPSON.—July 31, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., John S. Job, Esq., of Heywood, to Margaret, second daughter of the late James Thompson, Esq., of Langley-house, near Manchester.

HARRIS—BROOKING.—July 31, at the Independent Chapel, Batter-street, Plymouth, by the Rev. E. Hipwood, Mr. F. W. Harris, ironmonger, &c., to Miss Harriet Brookings, both of Plymouth.

MILLETT—TAYLOR.—August 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., Mr. J. Bennett Millett to Miss C. C. Taylor.

WILLS—BOURNE.—August 1, at Highbury Chapel, Cotham, near Bristol, by the Rev. H. J. Roper, Samuel, third son of Henry Overton Wills, Esq., of Kingsdown, Bristol, to Elizabeth Granger, only daughter of the late William Temple Bourne, Esq., of Staindrop, Durham.

PHILLIPS—BIBBY.—August 1, at Grosvenor-street Chapel, Piccadilly, Manchester, by the Rev. S. Clarkson, Richard Ebenezer, only son of Mr. Richard Phillips, of that city, to Betsey, second daughter of the late Mr. T. Bibby, of Long-street.

CARSON—BRODRIBB.—August 1, at Upper Clapton, by the Rev. H. J. Gamble, Mr. W. H. Carson, of Westminster, Wilts, to Emily Buckler, eldest daughter of Uriah Brodrigg, Esq., of The Terrace, Upper Clapton.

HAMER—JONES.—August 3, at Chapel-street Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. S. Clarkson, William, eldest son of Mr. J. Hamer, of Salford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Jones, agent, Manchester.

DEATHS.

KNIGHT.—July 19, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Miss Knight, of High-street, Whitehaven, eldest daughter of the late J. C. Knight, Esq., surgeon, London, aged fifty-three.

CORNOCK.—July 26, at Blakeney, Margaret, relict of the late James Cornock, Esq., of Gosington-hall, in the county of Gloucester, aged eighty-five.

BARRY.—August 1, at Emberton, Lucy Mary, daughter of Thomas and Martha Barry, of Chilton-grounds, near Brill, Bucks, aged thirty.

HERBERT.—August 2, at Wilton-house, near Salisbury, Lord Herbert, of Lea.

SCOTT.—August 2, after a long and intense suffering borne with Christian resignation, Christina, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. John Scott, dyer, No. 6, Melgund-place, Hawick, Scotland.

MACONACHIE.—August 3, at Orsett-house, Essex, Maria, wife of G. Maconachie, Esq., A.M.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from six per cent., at which it has stood since May 16, to five per cent.

The important intelligence from America had ver little effect on the funds on Monday. Consols opened at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which, however, was recovered at the close of business. Meanwhile, the improvement in the New York exchange to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ (at which range the market is described as "very firm"), and the arrival of a great mass of gold from Australia, contributed greatly to sustain confidence here.

To-day there has been rather more firmness in the market, the progress of the harvest and the improving tendency of monetary affairs having created a little buoyancy. Consols are 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money and the 7th inst., and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the September settlement. The New Threes are 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Reduced, 90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 74. Exchequer Bills, March, 15s. to 11s. dis.; ditto, June, 4s. dis. to par. Bank Stock, 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ 236. India Stock, 219 220 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Five per Cent. Loan, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Loan Scrip., 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Five per Cent. Enforced Paper, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, Five-and-a-Half ditto, 102; Debentures, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto, Bonds, 10 dis.

Great ease prevailed in the discount market. An important feature is the decrease in the supply of bills, and accompanying this there is a considerable surplus of money. The rates consequently are still drooping, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was asked to-day for good bills, but transactions took place in several quarters at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. In the Stock Exchange the supply of money was so considerable that 2 to 3 per cent. could scarcely be obtained for short loans on Government securities.

The dealings in the Foreign Market continue limited, and prices firm. Turkish Six per Cents. are 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, 1858, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, 100*l.* Bonds, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 87 $\frac{1}{2}$. Russian Three per Cents., 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Sardinian, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Only a limited amount of business has been done in the Railway Share Market, and prices have in several instances shown a downward movement. Great North-easterns have receded to 105 and 105 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Westerns, to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. London and Brighton, to 115 $\frac{1}{2}$. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44; and South Eastern to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$. Caledonians have advanced to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Eastern Counties to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Foreign and Colonial Markets the variations have not been extensive. Antwerp and Rotterdam realise 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Indian have declined to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Great Western of Canada to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Indian Peninsula remains steady at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares show no change of importance.

The range of Consols, which was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in June, was, during July, only one per cent., and the result of the month's operations was to establish a recovery of three-quarters per cent., or a half per cent., reckoning accrued dividend. In the Railway Share market there was little average alteration. On the Paris Bourse during the month there was a rise of only an eighth.

The Gazette.

Friday, August 2, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

BALDOCK, E. C., Aylebury-street, Clerkenwell, chemist, August 12, September 20.

JONES, E. P., Crawley-street, Oakley-square, St. Pancras, hosiery, August 13, September 20.

ARMITAGE, J., Woolwich, cheesemonger, August 13, September 20.

FISHER, J., Lupus-street, Charlwood-street, Pimlico, cheesemonger, and Cheap-side, licensed victualler, August 13, September 20.

MANTUA, J., Iaton, Bedfordshire, jeweller, August 12, September 11.
LEVY, J., Finsbury-pavement, general dealer, August 13, September 9.
KERR, W., Bath, hosier, August 13, September 9.
HOLLINGSHEAD, E. P., Cheltenham, tailor, August 13, September 10.
EARNSHAW, J. and J., Halifax, Yorkshire, dyers, August 19, September 16.
SWANSON, G., Batley, Yorkshire, rag merchant, August 20, September 10.

Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

BANKRUPT.
MOSS, J., Houndsditch, clothier, August 16, September 20.
ELIAS, W., and WALLACE, J. F., Gresham House, City, East India merchants, August 19, September 17.
PEARCE, J., Kidderminster, chemist, August 19, September 9.
BREWSTER, T. H., and BREWSTER, J. H., Leekhampton, Gloucestershire, builders, August 19, September 23.
SOUTHWELL, C. W., Exeter, plumber, August 17, Sept. 25.
WILSON, G. and J., Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturers, August 19, September 16.
GIBBS, C., Droghda, baker, August 19, September 9.
PORTER, J., Birmingham, boot and shoemaker, August 16, September 6.
LYON, E., and GREENWOOD, J., Huyton Quarry, Lancashire, builders, August 15, September 9.
COATES, T., Sunderland, publican, August 15, September 13.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 31.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£26,004,700
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	11,354,700
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£26,004,700
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	3,412,974
Public Deposits ..	8,701,952
Other Deposits ..	11,194,650
Seven Day and other Bills ..	700,182
	£24,562,758
	£24,562,758

Aug. 1, 1861. **M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier**

AN INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE AT THE SEA-SIDE.—Where a residence on the coast is recommended to those suffering from disorders of the respiratory organs, or where sea-bathing and sea-air are resorted to in cases of rickets in children, scrofulous disorders, diseases of the skin, and general debility, the health of the child or adult has been rapidly restored when the precaution has been adopted of assisting nature by the administration of that celebrated remedy, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which has acquired world-wide fame for the cure of consumption, scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, weakness of the constitution, and all other disorders of which impaired nutrition is the chief and fundamental cause. The eminent physician, Dr. Edward Carey, who had many opportunities of testing the efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's oil amongst residents on the coast, observes:—"in a short period its extraordinary effects will be manifested by an appearance of health and strength before unknown. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne; and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner." Supplied with this invaluable remedy for consumption, the phthisical invalid will derive real benefit from the genial climate of a southern coast; whilst the delicate child and the enfeebled valetudinarian, strengthened by this unrivalled restorative and alternative, will experience the salubrious influence of the ocean breeze and the sea-water bath.—Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—DISEMPERS OF FEMALES.—There are many derangements of the circulation and the nerves to which women patiently, though unwisely, submit, till disease is established and health undermined. In all such irregularities Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed down the spine twice a day, will have the happiest effect in regulating all erroneous action, and in calming excessive nervous sensibility. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time to improve the digestion, purify all the corporeal organs, and direct the vital energies so essential to the maintenance of health. The maladies of females, whether constitutional or functional, chronic or recent, usually so unmanageable, yet so absolutely necessary for their comfort, welfare, and happiness, soon yield to this treatment.—Advertisement.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5.

The supply of English wheat was small for to-day's market, but we have large arrivals of foreign grain, principally from American ports. English wheat realised fully the rates of this day week. In foreign wheat there was a good business doing for export, and for American wheat the prices of last Monday were exceeded by 1s per qr. Flour was in request, at an advance of 6d per barrel; several parcels having been taken for France. Barley was firm at previous quotations. Beans and peas were without alteration. Arrivals of oats was large, and the demand was slow; on most descriptions a decline of 6d per qr was submitted to. On the coast cargoes are held with firmness, and prices are well supported.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	34 0 6	Dantzic	57 0 7
Essex and Kent, White	34 0 6	Konigsberg, Red	52 0 7
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	52 0 7
Yorkshire Red	34 0 6	Rostock	55 0 8
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	—
Rye	30 3	East Friesland	—
Barley, English	30 40	Petersburg	—
Scotch	—	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	52 75	Polish Odessa	—
Beans, mazarin	30 86	Marianopoli	—
Ticks	30 86	Taganrog	—
Harrow	31 41	Egyptian	—
Pigeon	43 47	American (U.S.)	50 60
Peas, White	35 39	Barley, Pomeranian	26 83
Grey	36 40	Konigsberg	26 83
Maple	40 44	Danish	26 83
Boilers	35 39	East Friesland	26 83
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	26 83
Foreign	—	Odessa	26 83
Oats (English new)	17 24	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	—
Sack of 280 lbs.	45 55	Pigeon	—
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	84 35
Baltic	—	Peas, White	34 40
Black Sea	—	Oats—	—
Hempseed	—	Dutch	19 27
Canaryseed	—	Jahde	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	21 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	—	Swedish	21 25
French	—	Petersburg	22 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cake, 120 lb to 120 lb	—	New York	27 20
Rape Seed, 60 lb to 60 lb	—	Spanish, per sack	43 45
Rape Seed 80 lb to 80 lb per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8 1/2d to 9d; household ditto, 6 1/2d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5.

Our market to-day was again well supplied with each kind of foreign stock, in but middling condition. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were seasonably good, both as to number and quality. Although the attendance of buyers was large, all breeds of beasts moved off slowly, and, compared with Monday last, prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s 10d, but the general top figure for beef was 4s 8d per 8lbs. We received about 2,000 shorthorns, crosses, &c., from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; from other parts of England, 900 various breeds; from Scotland 180 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. There was a fair average number of sheep in the pens, but at least a moiety of them were in comparatively poor condition. Prime Devons and half-breeds changed hands steadily, at full quotations; a few of the former realised 5s 6d per 8lbs. All other breeds moved off slowly, at late currencies. We were fairly supplied with lambs, and the trade was in a sluggish state, at further depressed rates, viz., from 4s 10d to 5s 8d per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was good—were a dull inquiry, at Thursday's decline in the currencies. We have to report a heavy trade for pigs; nevertheless, prices were well supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 4	Fr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 10
Second quality	3 6 to 3 10	Prime Southdown	5 0 to 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 0 to 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 4 to 3 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 8	Prime small	4 0 to 4 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 to 3 6	Large hogs	3 10 to 4 4
Second quality	3 8 to 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 to 4 8

Lambs, 4s 10d to 5s 8d.
 Suckling calves, 22s to 29s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 21s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 5.

These markets continue to be rather extensively supplied both with town and country-killed meat. Good and prime qualities command a steady sale, at full prices; but inferior qualities move off slowly at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 8 to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 4 to 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 8
Prime large do.	3 10 to 4 2	Middling ditto	3 10 to 4 4
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4	Prime ditto	4 6 to 4 8
Large pork	3 10 to 4 6	Veal	3 6 to 4 2

Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Aug. 6.

TEA.—The market has continued very inactive, without any material change in prices.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for most descriptions, and late prices are fully sustained. In the refined market there has been an active business doing, and late prices are supported.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair demand for plantation Ceylon, and late quotations are current for good and fine qualities.

RICE.—The market has not been very brisk, fully late prices, however, have been demanded by holders.

SALTPEPER.—The dealings have been unimportant, good and fine qualities, however, maintain previous values.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 3.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Apricots, figs, and excellent greenage plums, new apples and pears, still come from the Continent. Several cargoes of West India pine have also arrived. Peas are plentiful and cheap. Grapes are abundant. Of strawberries the supply is now rapidly decreasing, and the same may be said of cherries. Broad beans, young carrots, and new potatoes may be had in large quantities; of the latter, many samples are, however, diseased. Prices for them are 10s. a ton lower than last week. Cucumbers are coming in more plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Pelargoniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,665 firkins butter, 1,786 bales of bacon and from foreign ports 15,809 casks butter, and 1,430 bales of bacon. The sale for Irish butter was slow, at little change in value. Foreign dull, and best Dutch declined 2s to 3s per cwt. The bacon market keeps steady, supplies being moderate.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 5.—The supply of home-grown potatoes on sale here is moderately good; but the imports of foreign since our last have been confined to a few small parcels. Generally speaking the trade is in a sluggish state, and prices have a drooping tendency. Shaws are selling at from 50s to 70s, and Regents 75s to 100s per ton. The crop is very favourably spoken of in nearly all parts of Great Britain, and in Ireland we understand that it will probably be a very abundant one.

HOPS, Monday, Aug. 5.—We have no alteration to report in the hop market since our last. The duty is called 110,000. Mid and East Kent, 90s, 150s, 210s; Weald of Kent, 80s, 130s, 180s; Sussex, 75s, 90s, 140s; Yearlings, 120s, 160s, 210s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 455 bales from New York.

SEEDS, Monday, Aug. 5.—Business in seeds remains quiet, without transactions of any amount. A few sales have been made of new trefoil, at moderate rates. New rapeseed is in fair supply, of good quality, and found buyers at last week's value. Canaryseed is a slow sale, without change in value.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 5.—Since our last report, there has been rather more inquiry for home-grown wool, arising from the reduction in the bank rate for money to 5 per cent. In prices, however, no change has taken place. The supply on offer is extensive, but there is scarcely any inquiry for export purposes.

OIL, Monday, Aug. 5.—Lined oil is very firm, at 32s per cwt on the spot. For rape there is a good demand, at 42s 6d to 43s for foreign refined, and at 40s 6d to 41s for brown. Olive oils are dearer; but fine palm may be had at 43s per cwt. Coconut oils move off steadily, at late rates. In turpentine very little is doing, and American barrels are offered at 50s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Aug. 3.—All kinds of flax have sold slowly, at about previous rates. In hemp a very limited business has been transacted, and clean Russian may be had at from 29s 10s to 30s per ton. Jute is steady in price, and coir goods support former currencies.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 5.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Hartlepool 18s 6d, Braddell's 18s 6d, Kelloe 18s, Repin Grange 18s, Eden 17s 3d, Hartleys 16s 6d, Tanfield 13s, Hetton's Lynn 15s, Walker Primrose 12s 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 37; left from last day, 20.—Total, 57.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 5.—P.Y.C. moves off heavily to-day at 45s to 46s per cwt on the spot and at 47s 3d to 47s 6d for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 5 1/2d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock	11869	14222	22659	36398	54176
Price of Yellow Candle	59s 9d	48s 6d	55s 0d	52s 6d	45s 0d
	to do	to do	to do	to do	to do
Delivery last Week	2991	2520	1402	1884	9025
Ditto from the 1st of June	14486	13541	9354	15658	13362
Arrived last Week	1041	2282	1329	5582	10775
Ditto from the 1st of June	13211	16199	19682	25392	17757
Price of Town Tallow	61s 6d	50s 0d	55s 0d	55s 0d	46s 3d

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Art'setial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE. SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Gray, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and H. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diequemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 81, Barclay-street, New York.

GOOD NEWS TO MOTHERS.

CHILDREN are generally troubled with worms. M. D. M. JENKINS, Chemist, Medical Hall, Newcastle Emlyn, South Wales, has invented a very simple, certain, and effectual remedy.

They are small sweet cakes; the children will eat them with as much pleasure as they eat a biscuit. A little girl of mine, two years of age, took one of them, and in less than five hours, was delivered of twenty-one long worms. I made a trial of them upon two others of my children, and they had the most astonishing effect. I wish all the world to know of this valuable remedy.

J. WILLIAMS, Independent Minister, Newcastle Emlyn.

Sold in Packets at 9d. and 1s. 1 1/2d. each, by post 1s. and 1s. 8d. each, stating age. Sold wholesale by all the London and other wholesale houses, and retailed by all respectable chemists.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT

SOAP POWDER is regularly used at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to several Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to the numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

CHEAP AND EASY IRONING.

ASK for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for Large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers; and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace-dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham-palace, and by Thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom.—Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. More Agents Wanted.

TO FAMILIES, LAUNDRESSES, BLEACHERS, &c.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent Concentrated LIQUID BLUE for WASHING is an elegant preparation of the finest Indigo, which supercedes the objectionable use of Stone and Powder Blues, and imparts a rich, beautiful, and delicate tint to the linen, and is strongly recommended in cases where linen has been injured in colour by bad washing or drying, as it will effectually restore that perfect virgin whiteness so much desired. The article is constantly used in the large Manufacturing and Bleaching Districts, and by the principal Laundresses, and Shirtmakers, and Lace-dressers throughout the kingdom. One trial will be sufficient to test the article as the best and cheapest article ever introduced. A few drops only will be sufficient to colour the water.—Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., and by the gallon or cask to manufacturers. Every bottle bears Harper Twelvetees' name.

Sold wholesale at Harper Twelvetees' Great Metropolitan Black Lead, Laundry Blue, Blacking, Ink, and Soap Powder Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

BRIGHT UNDERSTANDINGS.

HARPER TWELVETREES' NEW GOVERNMENT BLACKING, as supplied to the Horse Guards, Windsor Castle, Tower of London, and other Government Departments, is rapidly superseding all others in the market. It cannot possibly become hard, dry, and mouldy, but will preserve its polishing properties even if kept for years. Ask at your Grocers, Oilmen, or Druggists for a Penny or halfpenny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' "GOVERNMENT" BLACKING, and you will use no other.

THE SCIENCE OF BREAD-MAKING.

ALTHOUGH Baking Powders are as necessary as baking, there are few Baking Powders which are really worth using. HARPER TWELVETREES having recently devoted considerable time and research, and having spared no expense in securing the assistance of some of the most eminent Professors of Chemistry in Europe for improving and perfecting his Baking and Pastry Powder, is enabled confidently to recommend it as the strongest, PUREST, and BEST that can be prepared. The excellence and superiority of HARPER TWELVETREES' improved BAKING and PASTRY POWDER are unrivalled, whilst its valuable and economical properties for readily producing wholesome and really digestible Bread without yeast exceed all belief. HARPER TWELVETREES respectfully courts every inquiry and solicits every test as to the value of these statements, assured that a single trial of his improved article will fully corroborate them. Try it also for Pastry, Plum-cakes, Pie-crusts, Biscuits, Tea-cakes, Buns, Pancakes, Light Puddings, Suet and Butter Puddings. Sold in canisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and packets of 1d. and 2d. each, by Grocers, Druggists, and Cornchandlers. Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., and wholesale by all the London wholesale houses.

TO DAIRYMEN AND CHEESEFACTORS.

HOOPER'S highly concentrated LIQUID ANNATTO for Colouring Cheese and butter produces a beautiful Golden Tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole Dairy of Cheese or Butter alike. It is an article of considerable repute amongst the largest and most experienced Farmers of the Grazing Districts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and Germany, and is made from the Original Recipe of the late G. Darby (the Grandfather of Messrs. W. and J. Hooper), who was the first person that ever made it.—The genuine is now manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.C., who possesses the Original Recipe in Old Mr. Darby's handwriting.—Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 5s., by all Grocers and Druggists in the Cheesemaking and Buttermaking Districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

MANUFACTORY, HARPER TWELVETREES, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—New Theory. (Medicines superseded).

Nervous Debility and its train of evils, such as Self-distrust, Timidity, Pimples on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Thoughts of Suicide, Depression, and entire Prostration of the System, &c., immediately checked and speedily cured by the NEWLY-DISCOVERED PATENT APPLIANCE. Advice and instructions post free on receipt of Two Stamps, by Dr. Watson, U.S., F.R.A.S., President of the Medical Reform Society of Great Britain, No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

Consultations daily from Eleven till Two, and Six till Eight, on all those ailments and infirmities peculiar to youth, manhood, and old age, which tend to embitter and shorten life.

For distinguished qualifications vide Diplomas.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea... 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Tea... 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffee... 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Tea, Coffee, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 8d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and hose spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot.. 1s. 4d. £0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard 1s. 6d. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. 0 4 6	
	£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Tea, Coffee, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

KALYDOR SOAP.—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory, 6, King-street, London. 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH. USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

THE BRAHMIN'S ELIXIR of LIFE.—A specific of unfailing efficacy in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of MEMORY, DIMNESS of SIGHT, LANGUOR, and WANT of VITAL ENERGY; in short, any of those symptoms which result from loss of nervous power. In all such cases the Brahmin's Elixir of Life will be found an invaluable restorative and re-invigorator of the debilitated constitution.

INDIA is proverbially the land of the lotus-flower and mystery; and the Brahmin and other oriental physicians have for ages succeeded in preserving to themselves the secret of compounding the Elixir. The patentee has, however, at great cost and labour, discovered the secret, and heralds it forth with the firm conviction that it will prove an inestimable boon to the thousands in our land suffering from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

11s. and 33s. per Bottle, with full and explicit Directions.

ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE

with the 33s. bottle; it is packed in boxes, secure from observation, so that it may safely be forwarded to any part of the country.

Address, Wm. Seale Marston, 369, Oxford-street, London. W.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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